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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Keep-a-Seat Commuting Has State Hearing

Plan for Boston would unite trains, busses, and 'El' service to end slow-up transfers.

An ambitious scheme that would affect the manner in which all suburban residents commute to the City was outlined before the Legislative Committees on Transportation and Metropolitan Affairs today. The proposed plan, modeled after the transportation scheme of London, England, calls for co-ordinated use of rail and elevated equipment and lines.

As Armistead Rood, for two years counsel for the Wheeler Committee Investigating Railroad Finance, explained it, a commuter living in, say, Malden, would board a bus operated by a central transportation authority, be carried to the nearest rail station. There the passenger would board a train, be carried to North Station, but instead of having to leave his train and transfer to the El in order to reach his place of business, he would remain on the same car and be whisked right up through the subway tunnels to the stop nearest his destination.

Saltonstall Favors Study

The scheme, which was briefly alluded to in Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's inaugural message, was reported today by Daniel J. Lynch, legislative secretary to the Governor, to have his approval to the extent of having a comprehensive study made of the possibilities.

Secretary Lynch suggested that the study be made by the Metropolitan Planning Board. He expressed the opinion it would require no extra appropriation and could be completed by 1941.

William Keefe, chief engineer for the Department of Public Utilities, told the Committee he saw considerable opportunities for better service to commuters, and more economies to the rail lines and the El in the proposal

He pointed out that rail lines now come near elevated tracks at Harrison Square, Kenmore Square, Forest Hills, Lechmere Square, Everett, and Maverick. It might be possible to arrange interchange of rail services and eliminate duplication and competition, he said.

Got Idea When 'Lost'

Mr. Rood, who lives in Concord, said the scheme first occurred to him one day when he got lost in the London subway system. He was on a train that came out of the tubes, took on a steam engine, and proceeded out 40 miles into the suburbs, he said. Later, he gave the London system some study and concluded it was a great convenience to travelers and resulted in vastly improved fiscal conditions for the various units involved.

He pointed out that Boston has 17 different rail lines running into the City. The suburbs have grown up around the rail stations. But since 1900 the Elevated system has been expanding, duplicating rail service to Dorchester, South Boston, Quincy, Somerville, Cambridge, Everett, Malden, Brookline, and other communities. The "El" system has been supplemented with feeder busses, but the railroads have not. This fact, combined with other considerations, has contributed to the fact that the rail lines now report they are running their commuting services at a loss.

He suggested a careful study of the Boston situation might disclose that several "El" lines could profitably be abandoned and railroad tracks used instead.

Ways to Cut Costs

He pointed out that the "El" line to Charlestown parallels a six-track rail line, that the Lechmere "El" parallels another rail line, as does the Forest Hills line.

He suggested that with a co-ordinated system it might be possible for a person in Quincy to ride the New Haven train in past Forest Hills to South Station, stay in the same train as it went underground to North Station and thence on to Malden over Boston and Maine tracks.

R. A. Cutter, associate counsel for the Old Colony Stockholders Committee, pointed out that the Narrow Gauge, New Haven, Old Colony, and Boston & Providence lines are all now in receivership, and he suggested the study be authorized to see if there was some way of bringing order out of the present financial chaos. He reminded the Committee that the "El" system operates at an annual loss and should, therefore, welcome an attempt to co-ordinate services.

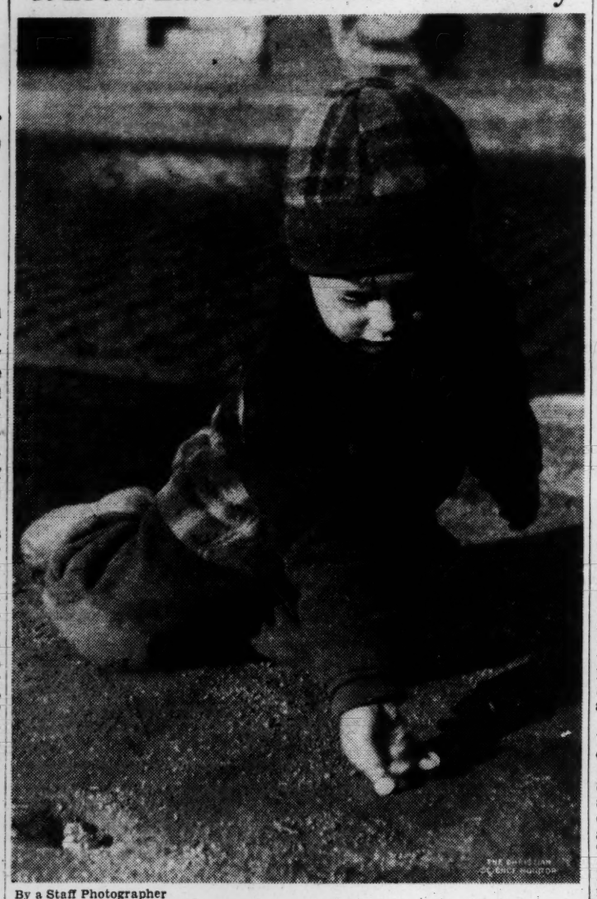
Americans at Work
"The Job for Women"
Page 3.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, March 22, 1939

Washington Sideglances	3
Radio Comment	5
Author! Author!	6
The Home Forum	7
"Eternal unfolding of Life" [With French Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
New Hampshire Letter	9
Shopping Column	9
Radio Timetable	10
Local Arts and Theater Page	11
Sports Pages	12-13
Women's Activities Fashions—Foods	14
Financial Pages	15-16-17
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

It Looks Like 'Hole in One' for Johnny



By a Staff Photographer

This 'Juvenile Golf' Expert Knows His Marbles

Whatever the weather, the month of March is sure to bring out its coterie of militant and masterful manipulators of the motivated marble.

Stream Clearance Sought To Curb Bay State Floods

Pleas of public officials and businessmen of several communities in the middle and western parts of Massachusetts for expenditures of $7,644,000 in stream clearance work during the next three years were under consideration today by the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means.

The work is aimed at preventing floods in the small streams of the State. It would be undertaken by the State at its own expense. The program is separate from the proposed Federal construction of dams and reservoirs on the larger tributaries of the Connecticut River.

Representatives of communities which were damaged by the flood and hurricane of last September urged approval of the State program at a public hearing yesterday afternoon, warning that many industries would have to move elsewhere if the danger of recurring floods is not eliminated.

They asked that the $7,644,000 program, recommended by a special State Commission, be approved. A bill granting State consent for the Federal construction of flood-control projects at four specific points in the Connecticut River valley has passed the House of Representatives and is now in the Senate.

Representative Edward W. Staves of Southbridge, Chairman of the Special Commission which studied the small streams, declared the proposed State outlay represents only that needed for emergency work. Among those who urged approval of the measure were representatives of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, and the following communities: Orange, Adams, North Adams, Sudbury, Lee, Ware, Concord, Athol, Palmer, Dalton, Leominster and Pittsfield.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has indorsed the principle of the legislation, leaving it to the Committee to determine how much should be appropriated.

Flood Control Conference

CONCORD, N. H., March 22 (AP)—Gov. Francis P. Murphy, state officials and United States War Department representatives conferred yesterday on contemplated State legislation to authorize Federal flood control projects in New Hampshire. One measure under consideration by State authorities would grant blanket authority to the Federal Government, including jurisdiction over necessary lands. A second would limit Federal jurisdiction to six specific sites.

Senate Seeks Vital Changes In War Policy

Urges building warships for Latin Americas in U. S., and confiscatory war profits taxes.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—The Senate, which jealously affirms its co-interest in foreign affairs along with the President, moved into the discussion of America's vital role in the world crisis today with two important developments.

The Foreign Relations Committee took up the proposal to construct warships for Latin-American republics in government and private yards and set next week for a discussion of the proposed changes in the Neutrality Act which may precipitate a comprehensive discussion and formulation of America's policy toward a warring world. Most important of these measures is the Pittman bill which would put United States armaments exports on a cash-and-carry basis.

Secondly, a drastic bill to "tax the profits out of war" was introduced by Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington, signed by 50 Senators or one more than a Senate majority. If all the signatories continue to adhere to it, its passage through the Senate is assured The bill imposes war taxes so sharp in the upper brackets as to be almost punitive, and Senator Bone and many of his isolationist followers make no secret of the fact that they regard the measure as much a keep-out-of-war proposal as a means of financing a war without huge war-time profits.

Welles Supports Move

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, Admiral W. D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations and Brig. Gen. George S. Marshall, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, appeared before the Foreign Relations Committee in behalf of the bill to open shipyards to South American warship construction. Formal statements were issued by Mr. Welles and General Marshall. Most of the testimony, which was in executive session, was given by Admiral Leahy. Senators later said he was subjected to critical examination by Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California in which Senators William E. Borah (R) of Idaho and Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan joined.

Mr. Welles said the proposed resolution "meets with the full approval of the Department of State" and that it would make closer unity with Latin America. General Marshall approved technical provisions of the resolution.

Mr. Welles said in part:

"If the facilities of the United States are placed in peace times at the disposal of other American Governments, the contacts and co-operation . . . would prove of effective value in times of emergency.

"It should be noted that the joint resolution expressly provides that no transaction authorized by it shall result in expense to the United States. It contains no provision for the extension of credit by the War or Navy Department or any other government agency to the governments of other American Repub-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

British Weigh League Session; Reich Takes Memel on Baltic

Lithuania yields port under reported threat from Reich to take over entire country.

SWINEMUNDE, Germany, March 22 (AP)—Adolf Hitler, headed for Memel and Baltic acclaim, embarked on the battleship Deutschland tonight from this North German port.

By choosing this mode of travel the Führer will emphasize both Germany's growing power as a maritime nation and avoid crossing what may be another objective of German policy before long—the Polish Corridor.

Lithuania Cedes Memel

KAUNAS, Lithuania, March 22 (AP)—Today the little Republic of Lithuania surrendered Memel, the seaport it acquired after the World War, to the advancing German Reich in answer to what semi-official sources said was a threat that its entire State would be taken over if it did not comply.

The Lithuanian Cabinet announced the return of Memel, 1,099 square mile territory with 150,000 mostly German population, early this morning.

German Storm Troop formations and Memel Nazis at once began taking over public buildings, the radio station and other posts in the city of Memel, which has been Lithuania's only port.

The Lithuanian Parliament in an emergency session approved the cession of Memel.

The official Lithuanian announcement said:

"The cession of Memel, which has been forced on Lithuanians, has depressed the population but there is determination to fight for the independence of Lithuania itself."

[Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare told the British House of Commons today that Jouzas Urbsys, Lithuanian Foreign Minister, had received in Berlin recently "demands of the German Government for the immediate cession of Memelland to the Reich" with a threat that the matter would be dealt with "in a military sense" in the "event of resistance or appeal for support elsewhere."

Sir Samuel made it clear that the British Government's information was that if Lithuania had rejected a Nazi ultimatum Germany intended to occupy all of Lithuania, not Memel alone.]

Flight of Refugees Halted

The German Storm Troopers halted the flight of Jews and other refugees from the territory.

The Lithuanian Army began gradual evacuation of Memel.

The state of emergency declared by the Government resembles martial law. Officials said one reason it was proclaimed was to facilitate withdrawal of the Lithuanian troops.

The Customs House at Pogegen in Memelland, just across the East Prussian border, was occupied by members of the German SA Storm Troop units.

This afternoon the Memel radio station was broadcasting German military marches. Nazis in Memel City were rushing preparations for a triumphal entry of German troops whenever they arrive. Instructions to SA formations also were broadcast

Lithuania's "navy"—the converted German minesweeper Prezidentas Smetona—left Memel for an undisclosed destination. The ship now has no Lithuanian port to which it can go.

The Lithuanian Government called up reservists to fill vacancies in the Army, depleted by the release of Memel conscripts from service.

The Finance Ministry suspended temporarily the withdrawal of bank deposits.

The first news of the German demands was published only this morning in Kaunas papers which ap-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Wide World Radiophoto; By a Staff Artist

A London Visit and a New Reich Gain

Above—King George VI welcomes President Lebrun of France who is paying a return call for that of the British Monarch to Paris. In the background are Queen Elizabeth (left) and Mme. Lebrun.

Lower—Map shows Memel in relation to strategic points in Europe. In the inset is pictured Dr. Ernst Neumann, Nazi leader in Lithuania.

Move for solid front to halt Reich runs into rift over extent of arms pledges.

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 22—Faced by Germany's new expansion in absorbing Memel—and by serious difficulties among the peace-loving States which are trying to form a common front against aggression—Britain today disclosed the possibility of a special session of the Council of the League of Nations.

Sir Samuel Hoare, substituting for Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in replying to questions in the Commons, said that Britain is "considering" a League Council session. The Home Secretary did not elaborate. But he made clear the extent to which exploration of methods to prevent new German aggression is being carried forward.

The actual fate of Memel arouses little excitement here since Memelland has long been written off as bound to return to Germany sooner or later. But there is growing uneasiness at the evident hesitation on the part of several "key" Governments to commit themselves wholeheartedly to a policy of collective defense.

The British Government has told Soviet Russia that it considers the proposal for a conference to discuss ways and means of resisting attack as "premature." But the Polish Government has stigmatized as "inadequate" the British plan for France, Britain, Russia, and Poland to sign a joint declaration, open to the adhesion of other States, defining the attitude toward aggression.

The Poles feel that such declaration ought to pledge the signatories to mutual support. Poland, and indeed all the smaller countries, say that they are not prepared to risk signing anything which is certain to annoy Reichsführer Hitler unless the great powers, especially Britain and Russia, have committed themselves in advance to a well-defined program of common action to repel German attack.

Hesitant on Commitments

As there is extreme reluctance on the part of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to extend Britain's commitments in Eastern Europe, and similar hesitation on the part of Russia in regard to Western Europe, further progress is for the moment blocked until these different viewpoints have been harmonized.

The problem is not simplified by the fact that suspicion of Bolshevik Russia is again becoming vocal in London, and isolationists who were silent during the first days after the annexation of Czecho-Slovakia are once more urging a policy of leaving Germany alone as long as its efforts are directed eastward.

On the other side of the picture is the fact that French statesmen are showing a considerably stronger inclination to support Rumania than was expected in view of their attitude toward Czecho-Slovakia at the time of Munich.

Nor is the fact that Rumania today, with somewhat surprising speed, announced the conclusion of a trade treaty with Germany, expected to alter the situation in which King Carol looks to French and British aid in the effort to withstand German political aggression.

Moreover, it is generally felt that if any of the eastern countries were to resist German penetration the British Government would go to its assistance, commitment or no commitment.

The countries concerned, however, are all anxious for something more concrete that would bind Britain for the future as well as during the present tense moments when nobody knows what Herr Hitler may do next.

Hitler Holds the Key

The subject of Herr Hitler's intentions naturally permeates all Chancelleries. In Warsaw there is a strong feeling that he intends to follow the occupation of Memel by assuming a protectorate over the whole of Lithuania. Voices have been raised in the Polish Capital in favor of forestalling such move by forming a Polish-Lithuanian union.

Some reports say that Herr Hitler has countered this in advance by warning the Lithuanian Government that any attempt at union would

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

This Changing World

Outlook in Spain—Roads in Front of Franco When the Fighting Comes to an End—Reconstruction or a Nation in Arms

By H. B. Elliston

John Adams, I think it was, said that France would simply be a "rubbish heap" after the Revolution. This is what many folk are thinking about Spain. The reason for thinking so is the years-old bombardment to which inhabitants and cities north and south, west and east, have been subjected. All Spain has suffered from trial by the most fiendish enginery of modern warfare. I use the past tense, but the present tense is more applicable, since the fighting is not yet over. But the war is in a penultimate stage which makes the aftermath of war fair food for speculation.

However, accordi[illegible] correspondents and adventurers who are now trooping back from Spain, Spain, far from being reduced to a rubbish heap, could be restored to peace-time activity without much difficulty.

The worst situated city is, of course, Barcelona. I am told that this has been one-third destroyed. For myself, who never saw war-torn Spain, I should have picked out Madrid. It seems only yesterday that we were reading of rains of bombs upon the old Castilian capital. I am told, however, that Madrid is only one-sixth destroyed, and that other cities are in fairly good shape.

This is not the only essential in reconstruction, of course. More important is the spirit of the people. After the American Civil War, a legacy of hate was left and this was only liquidated after many years of tribulation. In Spain, on the contrary, an utter war-weariness has come over the people.

* * *

As a whole they are neither pro-Franco nor pro-Negrin. Though Franco has won, nevertheless Negrin, if he'd won, would have probably carried the country with his plebiscite, according to unprejudiced experts. For the people are more war-weary than politically minded. The reason lies less in exhaustion than in the unique nature of the civil war. In the United States the struggle occurred between fairly clearly divided sections, but in Spain it was the usual thing to find families disrupted, irrespective of where they lived. Spain as a nation, consequently, wants peace because Spain is sick of fratricide.

Moreover, the country is not so highly articulated that nerve centers have been destroyed. It is rich enough, in agricultural, pastoral, and mineral wealth. But industrialization has not changed the structure of the Spanish economy to any marked extent. Consequently, as soon as the people lay down their arms, they can go back to work without having to wait for too much reconstruction. Even the mines have been neither flooded nor damaged.

As a matter of fact, Franco has kept business going in the territory which has fallen to his arms. It is in Republican territory, which was "a nation in arms," where the task of rehabilitation will be greater.

The great question is whether the European situation will allow such restoration. Franco has the problem of Italy on his hands. But for Italian help, in all probability, he couldn't have won. Certainly the last push wouldn't have been successful but for the tremendous amount of materiel which Mussolini rushed into Spain. The pay-off comes nearer as Franco closes around the last Republican nucleus. And Hitler's success in central Europe is making the Duce impatient to present bills of his own. The bill to Franco comes first. The Italians, unlike the Germans, have sunk money, lives and prestige in Spain, and they must have something on the credit side before embarking upon adventures new.

* * *

If the demands are not too steep, Franco will doubtless not be averse to paying his debts. Neither he nor the Spanish people are drawn to the democracies. The most important group in his following are the Falangists, or out-and-out Fascists, and Franco is, consequently, akin to the Axis powers.

Last September, it is true, he announced his neutrality toward the Munich crisis. But he was then on the spot, open to any military pressure from the French border. Now he is virtually master of all Spain, his situation is different, and Italy can count on him the more confidently as a partner. Just to rub in the obligation, there are said to be many thousands left in Spain of the 100,000 Italians who have helped Franco. They are not as good fighting material as the Spaniards themselves. Nevertheless, they have materiel left in Spain which might be just as convincing, if not overawing, to Franco as it was to Barcelona.

Clearly the Italians will expect economic concessions. Mussolini will probably get a corner on Spanish mercury and things like that. But the economies of the two countries are too complementary to think of Spain as Italy's economic ally. Rather, the nexus is strategic. Spain could be Italy's strong left arm against France, and Mussolini will, obviously, play the Spanish card (and hope for the best from Hitler) in any Mediterranean demands he makes upon France. Spain, whose neutrality used to be regarded as essential to French security, thus ekes out the poverty of Italian strategy.

So it looks cloudy for Spain's chances of settling down. Franco cannot demobilize his nation in arms and enable the people to go back to work till the European scene changes. Spain, at the end of her domestic trial, thus returns to Europe when Europe is itself in travail. Or it would be more correct to say that Spain was simply a manifestation of the European malaise when the country was locked in civil war, and must remain part of it. There'll be real rubbish heaps in Europe if the momentum of the world's thinking isn't arrested in time.

C.I.O. Is to Stay, Lewis Declares

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—John L. Lewis declared himself today against any dissolution of the Congress of Industrial Organizations "as the price for labor unity" in this country

"The C. I. O. and its many organizations," he shouted, in an address to 350 delegates to a tri-district anthracite conference, "do not propose to dissolve themselves and cut themselves up into a multitude of pieces as the quid pro quo of becoming associated with the American Federation of Labor."

Mr. Lewis accused the A. F. of L. of "foul blows" against the C. I. O. and charged that the rival organization was "now organizing unions in an attempt to absorb the C. I. O."

House Group Votes WPA Investigation

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—The House Rules Committee approved a resolution today directing the Appropriations Committee to make a "thorough investigation" of the Works Progress Administration.

Members said the Rules Committee voted overwhelmingly for the proposal, with only three or four of those present in opposition. Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia is author of the measure, which may be brought before the House later in the week.

WPA lobby loses influence as Congress considers appropriation: Page 2.

U. S. Czechs Ask Arms Pledge; Hurban Again Rebuffs Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22—If Democracies unite to form a solid bloc against aggression, the United States should pledge its armed forces to the protection of democratic ideals, in the opinion of 3,000 New York persons of Czecho-Slovakian extraction or sympathies. Action by the group was in the form of a resolution adopted at a meeting sponsored by the United American Czecho-Slovak Societies of New York and vicinity at Bohemian National Hall here last night.

"We earnestly urge that if any conference of democratically minded nations is called, that the United States send representatives clothed with authority to pledge the armed forces of this Nation to the protection of democratic ideals, for it is these very ideals which are now threatened and which have been stamped on in some European nations," the resolution reads in part.

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—Col. Vladimir S. Hurban, Czecho-Slovak Minister, disclosed today he had rejected brusquely a second request from the German Embassy that he surrender the Legation and Czecho-Slovak consulates in the United States.

"I will not hand over anything to the Germans," the Minister said was his reply today to Dr. Hans Thomsen, German Chargé d'Affaires.

Colonel Hurban related in a statement that the latest demand for surrender was delivered March 18 during his absence.

This official message, he said, was in the German language. The Minister said he replied partly in the Czech language and partly in Slovak, and quoted a telegram he had sent to the former Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Prague on March 17 after Germany's coup.

The telegram said:

"I do not recognize Hacha's capitulation, it being unconstitutional. I will not hand over anything to the Germans."

European Crisis News in Brief

London—Britain considers invoking Council of League of Nations in effort to halt aggression: Page 1.

Memel—A new Hitlerian conquest, diminutive but significant, brings the Memelland into the Reich through threat of force: Page 1.

Bucharest—Rumania signs trade treaty with Reich in effort to circumvent political pressure. Page 4.

Berlin—Rapidity of Hitler coups surprises even the Germans as Reichsführer leaves for "naval parade" to newly subjected territory: Page 6.

Rome—The Fascist Grand Council, following extensive discourse by Mussolini, reaffirms its affiliation to Rome-Berlin axis: Page 6.

Paris—Further decrees impending under dictatorial powers now exercised by French Government. Page 6.

London—Friendship between Britain and France is reaffirmed by King George and President Lebrun: Page 6.

Washington—Hearings on American neutrality legislation begin: Page 1.

Tax Revision Suffers Presidential Frown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—Tax revision, key to the business appeasement situation, today hovered in a shadowy borderland of modified disapproval by President Roosevelt. Whether or not the undistributed profits tax and other unpopular levies will now be repealed and replaced by one big corporation income tax, as Treasury officials had proposed, is open to real doubt.

At his press conference late yesterday, the President pointed out difficulties in the way of repealing the five criticized taxes. He said the big corporations with incomes of $1,000,000 a year were those leading the fight for changes. He challenged Congress to find substantial specific economies among the Administration's heavy expenses for various social services, and he defended the objectives of the undistributed profits tax.

President Scolds Press

On the surface, therefore, the business appeasement campaign went out of the window. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, and John W. Hanes, Undersecretary of the Treasury, had been leading the tax revision drive. They had interested Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi in the project—and he was naturally eager anyway. President Roosevelt, however, gave the impression, without saying so, that the tax revision idea came entirely from Senator Harrison. With an irritation not noted in his press conferences for many months, and scarcely ever with this intensity, the President insisted that the newspapers have not printed the fact that Senator Harrison himself agrees that total tax revenues should not decline.

When Mr. Roosevelt made this charge, numerous individual reporters murmured dissent, saying that their papers—or the press associations for which they work—had all carried the story. Then the President said that they hadn't led with this detail, anyway, which he regarded as very important.

The whole scene was far sharper than any of the President's earlier scoldings of the press generally, and indicated to regular White House reporters that he is reflecting an unusual degree of annoyance.

The President appeared to be preparing the way for a definite rejection of the tax revision program. Such action greatly disappoints the Morgenthau-Hanes group. What Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, will do remains to be seen, for he had been a chief appeaser.

Rumors About Amlie

Rumors that Mr. Roosevelt has decided to withdraw, because of impossibility of confirmation, the nomination of Thomas J. Amlie, former Progressive Representative from Wisconsin, as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, do not lighten the situation much.

The President issued a statement, skeptical alike about the possibility of economy or of business pick-up as a result of "reassurance," which he gave special permission to quote. It was in reply to a question about taxes, and follows:

The President: "Again, if you will read the annual message to the Congress you will find the answer.

"In other words, quite simply, we have the choice of following the policy recommended in the annual message or adopting the policy which has been advanced by perfectly well-meaning people: that is, cutting down certain expenditures of the Government, which, as I pointed out in that annual message, must, in order to be substantial, come out of certain obvious items which can be readily cut.

"They include: Relief for unemployed, all forms of public works, social security for the aged, slum clearance, and various other items which today give work in large volume—all of those being predicated on the guess of many well-meaning people that thereby, taking away employment from several million workers, business will automatically pick up and employ that entire slack plus the other large number of people who are out of work but not in any way being helped by the Government.

"If there was some guarantee that this would happen, it would be worth considering. I doubt, however, whether this would meet with popular approval if it were tried and the results were not attained.

"There is the answer. It is purely extemporaneous but I think I said a mouthful."

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Rebuff on Reorganization Dents Presidential Prestige

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—By a one-vote majority the President received a sharp rebuff yesterday when the Senate, 45 to 44 approved the Wheeler Amendment, limiting the President's authority to effect reorganization. This vote officially became 46 to 43 when Administration Leader Byrnes switched his vote to make him eligible to move reconsideration today.

The actual reorganization bill has been whittled down from last year's pretentious measure till its own relatives would hardly know it, and practically every controversial item which brought floods of outraged telegrams to the Senate in the hurly-burly of last year's argument has been dropped. But a new issue has arisen meanwhile, which basically is more important than reorganization. It has risen because of the Administration defeat in the fall election, and because of the imminence of the 1940 presidential campaign and above all because of a changed attitude of the voters. It is the question of congressional independence, and expresses the repugnance of a majority of this Conngress to anything savoring of an extension of executive power.

Yesterday's five hours of heated oratory and backstage parliamentary maneuverings on either side were out of all proportion to the immediate issue and gave evidence at every point of a deeper controversy than the Wheeler Amendment, whatever rival speakers said on the subject. Majority Leader Barkley again showed himself unable to muster a majority on a test case. The coalition of Republicans and Conservative Democrats for the moment at least showed itself master of the Senate in an issue involving extension of Presidential control, and finally, Vice-President Garner appeared more openly than heretofore as an ally of those opposing New Deal strategy.

The Wheeler Amendment itself simply provides that any reorganization plan drawn up by the President must have a concurring majority vote of both Senate and House before becoming effective. If either house fails to give such a vote the reorganization plan fails. This has the effect of giving either house a pocket veto. By taking no action at all a reorganization proposal is killed.

The administration bill, on the other hand, passed by the House, gives Congress a majority veto over reorganization plans, but requires that it take the action affirmatively, within a specified time limit. This parallels authority given President Hoover by Congress June 30, 1932. There is irony in the circumstance that the Administration is now merely asking for as much authority as a suspicious Congress once grudgingly gave President Hoover, and which, in practical operation, proved inadequate to achieve any of the reforms which both political parties, and half a dozen American Presidents have urged for years.

The developments yesterday were exciting. They came before packed galleries. On March 18, 1938 the same Wheeler Amendment was defeated 43 to 39. Some members who voted then have left the Senate, but for the most part the line-up recurred this year. The principal shifts were the Administration gain of Senators Brown and Pittman, and its loss of Chavez, Smith and Lundeen.

At various times in the confusion the power of Vice-President Garner to recognize speakers was exercised to the detriment of the Administration.

This was particularly true after the vote was announced and Senator Byrnes jumped to his feet shouting for recognition in order to change his vote from "no" to "aye" to make him eligible to move reconsideration today. The floor was in great confusion and Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, opposing the Administration, also demanded recognition. Mr. Garner co-operated with the Wheeler forces to recognize Senator Clark, who sought by a parliamentary maneuver to head off reconsideration. A minute later the Vice-President gave further aid to the Anti-Roosevelt forces when he recognized Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana to assist Senator Clark, who made a motion to table.

Again there was extreme excitement as the roll was called on the tabling motion. There was the same line-up, with the single exception of Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, who followed his tradition of never voting for a motion to limit debate and sat silent at his desk when his name was called.

The roll call shows all 21 Republicans present voting against the Administration who, combined with two Farmer-Laborites, and 23 Democrats, gave the 46 majority.

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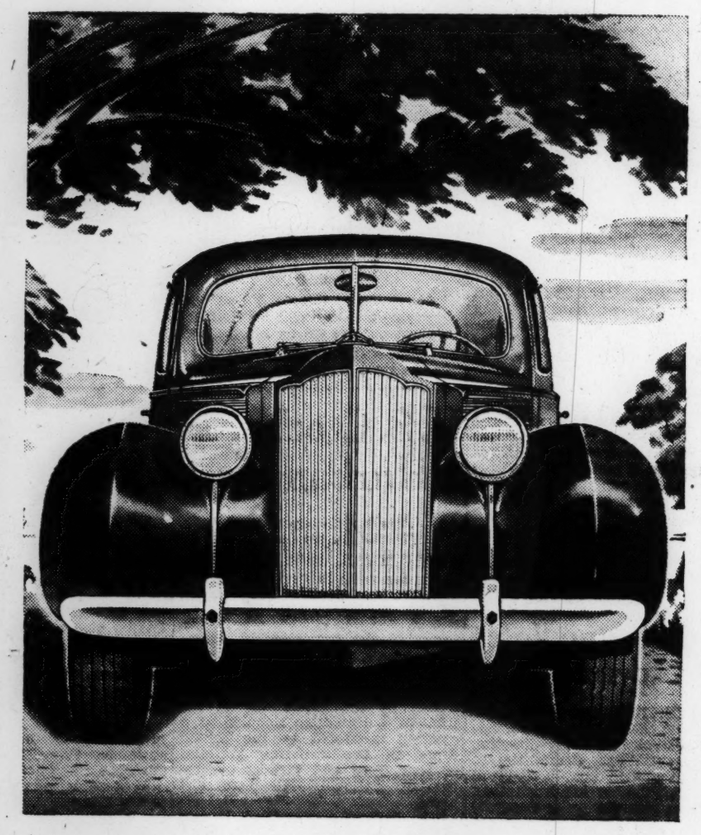

WHICH '39 CAR does *the public* consider best-looking?

To get the answer to this, an independent research organization recently polled motorists from coast to coast—a survey using the methods of Dr. George Gallup and checked by this famed election forecaster.

Result: *Packard led every other 1939 car!*

Why not, this Spring, make one of these smart Packards yours? If it's money that's holding you back, then hurry to your nearest Packard showroom!

You'll find you can have a Packard for a startlingly low down payment (usually covered by your old car). And that monthly payments are correspondingly low.

And when you get your Packard, you've got a better-built, longer-lived car—a car built to *stay out* of repair shops! Ask the man who owns one.

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The Camera Views the News

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Two Proud and Happy Men

William Douglas, II, shown here with his father, William O. Douglas, is mighty proud that President Roosevelt has chosen his father to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court. The Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission will be the youngest member of the Nation's highest court when he takes his place as successor to Mr. Justice Brandeis. So no wonder young Mr. Douglas is proud and happy.

Smashing Atoms

These Boy Scouts are examining a model of the atom smasher of the Carnegie Institute of Washington when it was displayed by the American Association of Science at Richmond, Va. The model works, pouring a stream of electric fire down the tube at a target below ground.

© International

A Portrait From Modern Italy

Countess Edda Ciano, wife of the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, and daughter of Premier Mussolini, is shown with her children, Fabrizio, Raimonda, and Mazzio-Bruno. The mother, in addition to her other duties, is active in her country's political affairs.

WPA Lobby Loses Influence As Congress Takes Up Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—Reduction of prestige formerly enjoyed by the Workers' Alliance, WPA lobbying organization, is an important feature of the present congressional battle over the $150,000,000 WPA appropriation.

The Workers' Alliance, which has an estimated national membership of 400,000, reached its heyday last fall when Aubrey Williams, then Deputy WPA Administrator, urged its members to feel their political wings and vote to keep their "friends" in power—an utterance that later brought censure from the Sheppard campaign investigating committee.

With Mr. Williams' transfer to the National Youth Administration, and the appointment of an army officer, Col. F. C. Harrington, as successor to Harry Hopkins, as WPA chief, the Workers' Alliance has not enjoyed the same welcome at WPA headquarters. Some of the new aloofness is also manifested on Capitol Hill.

When Colonel Harrington heard that David Lasser, Alliance president, was planning another WPA march on Washington as a demonstration for additional funds, he issued instructions that project workers would not be permitted to make up time lost while lobbying for relief appropriations. The WPA chief pointed out that workers have the right to lobby as private individuals, but made it clear that the WPA is not in any way connected with this activity and that project workers who participate must do so on their own time.

A notice posted on a bulletin board at WPA headquarters here in January, urging employees to wire their Congressmen to grant the full $875,000,000 asked by President Roosevelt was reputed to be one of the reasons the Senate sustained the House in the $150,000,000 cut.

When Representative E. E. Cox, (D) of Georgia, had an encounter with two Southern members of the Alliance in a Capitol anteroom a few days ago he told them, it is reported, they would be better off working behind plows instead of coming to Washington with the Alliance.

The two had come to attend an "All-Southern Conference" of the Alliance, the purpose of which, according to Mr. Lasser, is "to make sure that the votes of the Southern Congressmen do not defeat the voting of additional WPA funds and therefore make it necessary to discharge more than 1,250,000 WPA workers throughout the nation."

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Woman Mayor Defeated

CLYDE, N. Y. (AP)—New York State's only woman mayor lost her job March 22 as a tally of ballots in the village election gave Harry C. Bray, Republican, a 48-vote victory over Mrs. Catherine Wyckle, Democrat. Mr. Bray polled 670 votes and Mrs. Wyckle 622.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Attacks on Food and Drug Act Arouse Women to Support It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—Women's organizations, whose members wield a large portion of the buying power in the United States, are being rallied to protect the new Food and Drug Law passed last June from amendment and emasculation.

Though most sections of the law do not become effective until June 25, attacks are already being made on it by some Congressmen who have constitutents asking for exemption and by certain manufacturers opposed to the tentative standards and regulations being written by the Food and Drug Administration.

Patent Medicines Hit

A patent medicine fight is already brewing around a preparation made in Mt. Gilead, Ohio, that the Food and Drug Administration has ruled is unsafe because it contains cocaine and must be so labeled. Hundreds of this Company's customers have written to their Congressmen urging exemption of this product. Hearings on amendment that would exempt it and any other patent medicines which have a diagnosing physician on their staff, are to be held shortly in the House.

Another phase of the patent medicine controversy will center around the seizure of bromo seltzer, just made by the Food and Drug Administration. Manufacturers of this product have promised to take their case to court.

Canned Foods, Too

A court battle is also threatened by Elizabeth Arden, cosmetic dealer, who is protesting the Administration's tentative ruling that coal tar dyes shall not be used in eye shadow. Miss Arden visited Food and Drug officials recently and accused them of interfering with her crusade to make American women more beautiful. Tentative rules, to go into effect on June 25 unless altered as a result of public hearings, forbid the use of coal tar dyes in cosmetics used near the eyes. Lamp black, commonly used in mascara, is approved, but not dyes.

Hearings are scheduled to begin on April 10 on standards for various types of canned foods. The use of dextrose instead of sugar in canned fruit, and the ethics of putting artificial coloring in canned peas, without disclosing such on the label, will be discussed. A notable phase of the Food and Drug hearings are the large delegations of women—15 or 20—who attend each one and do not hesitate to cross-examine the manufacturers' representatives when they are invited to do so. Women's organizations participating in these hearings include the League of Women Voters, American Home Economics Association, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and other members of the Joint Legislative Committee which fought for five years from 1933 to 1938 to get the new Food and Drug Law passed. Food and Drug officials say this is the first time in the history of their 30-year-old Bureau that consumers have raised their voices to any extent.

President's Proposals Cut

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—Another integral part of President Roosevelt's emergency defense program—this one calling for $116,539,287—started through Congress today with approval of the House Appropriations Committee.

The committee slashed $27,962,903 from Presidential recommendations dealt with in the bill, but some of the reductions may be restored later.

In addition to the military funds, which supplement the $499,000,000 already approved by the House in the War Department's regular appropriation for the coming fiscal year, the bill would make up shortages for a number of other governmental agencies.

The defense item would permit the Army to buy more semi-automatic rifles, light and heavy artillery, tanks, anti-aircraft guns, gas masks, and similar equipment, but the committee reported 67 per cent of the shortages in this field would still exist.

One of the largest single cuts was $7,300,000 recommended by President Roosevelt for training 20,000 civilian airplane pilots. The committee decided to defer action pending legislation authorizing the program, suggesting at the same time that the training would be "better and more economically accomplished if the matter were placed in the hands of the army" instead of the civil aeronautics authority, as proposed.

Despite warnings by officials of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics that Germany is building better military planes than the United States and is far ahead in aviation research, the committee turned down a proposal for a huge research laboratory at Sunnyvale, Calif.

It approved an additional $2,140,000 for air research facilities at Langley Field, Va., but said it was unwilling to recommend a duplicate plant 3,000 miles away.

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Washington Sideglances

Two important dates are tentatively set—A musical note in the White House secretariat—Political cabaret snips red tape—Norris and Martin listed as 'tops' among lawmakers in poll of reporters.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Red Letter Days: Two momentous dates on the Washington calendar are now tentatively announced to the Nation. The Japanese cherry blossoms will begin to bloom March 31 unless there are rash changes in the weather (from National Capital Parks Office). Congress will do its utmost to quit on June 1 (from Senate Majority Leader Barkley).

Pinch Hitter: Mrs. Edwin M. Watson, whose husband has just been appointed one of the President's secretaries, once did the Roosevelts a good turn. When a guest star at a White House musical disappointed her at the last minute, Mrs. Roosevelt enlisted Mrs. Watson as a substitute.

No novice at the concert piano, Mrs. Watson, known professionally as Frances Nash, practices long hours in an isolated studio in the Berkshires and when her husband was attached to the American Embassy in Brussels, was frequently summoned to play for Queen Elizabeth.

Red Tape: When guests assembled for the opening of the new Washington political cabaret, they found their seats bound with red tape that had to be snipped before they could watch a show concocted by a local group "with no political affiliations but devoted to liberal, courageous commentary on political and social problems of the day, both national and international."

Most Able: In the judgment of Washington newspaper men, Senator George W. Norris (Ind), of Nebraska, and Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, are the ablest Senator and Representative, respectively. They made their choice in a poll taken by Life Magazine.

Though Senator Norris had the highest all-round rating in the Senate, Senator Glass was rated highest in "integrity"; Senator Borah, in "intelligence"; Senator La Follette, in "industry"; and Senator Harrison, in "influence."

In the House, Representative Sumners (D), of Texas, was rated highest in integrity; Representative Wadsworth (R), of New York, in intelligence; Representative Martin, in industry, and Representative Rayburn (D), of Texas, in influence.

Literary note: Senator Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina was heard to recommend a current best-seller to Vice-President Garner in the ante-room of the Senate the other day.

"I've just spent several evenings reading Hitler's 'Mein Kampf,'" he said. "It's almost as interesting as 'Gone With the Wind.'"

Soldiers' friend: Of all the members of Congress who would have given anything to make the speech commemorating the 20th anniversary of the American Legion, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts won the honor.

Mrs. Rogers has long made veterans her special care. The last three Republican Presidents gave her the honor of being their personal representative in care of disabled veterans. She often spends holidays in veterans' hospitals and at the White House garden party for disabled veterans wears the becoming uniform of a "gray lady."

Jam session: One bell in the Senate is the signal for a vote; two bells mean a roll call; three, an executive session; four, adjournment; five, a recess, and six a return to legislation after an executive session. But they had no signal for the special session the Senate held the other day. It was a "jam session," conducted by Benny Goodman who was appearing at a local theater. Several Senators, who might not like their names mentioned, participated in the "washerwoman jig."

Harbingers of British Royalty: The refurbishing of the presidential suite at the Union Station with a PWA grant.

The new coats of paint being given the White House suites to be occupied by Their Majesties.

The summons received by a handful of capital society editors to confer with the British Ambassador's wife.

Women Found Facing the Job of Helping to Organize World

Americans at Work

The third of 12 articles on "The Job for Women" in a three-part series of 36 articles

By Josephine Schain

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The great task confronting women today is to make their citizenship effective.

From the moment the average woman turns on the faucet in the morning until she switches off the light in the evening, her way is charted by innumerable traffic signals set up and controlled by municipal, state and national governments. Added to her responsibility of seeing that all of these function properly, she is now confronted with the gigantic task of helping to organize world traffic on a basis of law and order

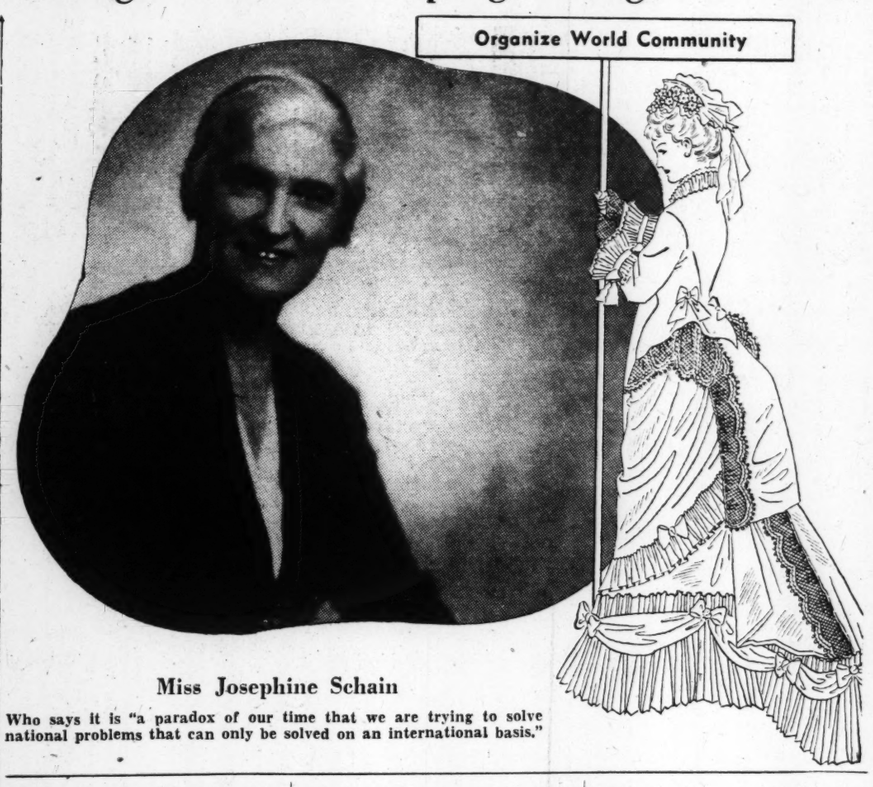
If I were asked to name the one task which should especially engage the interest of the women of my country at this moment in history, I would say that it was the organization of the world community.

Every orderly peaceful community is based upon a system of law. The progress of civilization is the history of ever-widening areas respecting law. We, in our generation, are confronted with the task of establishing law and order on a world basis. Due to many influences, chief among which are modern inventions, the world has shrunk to an amazingly small globe. All the great influences at work in modern society cut across national boundary lines. We find ourselves in that perplexing situation where the world has become the basic unit but we are still thinking only in national terms

Paradox of Times

It is a paradox of our time that we are trying to solve nationality problems that can only be solved on an international basis As a nation we are just beginning to appreciate how closely our economic difficulties are associated with world influences From a financial standpoint, we are dependent upon selling products abroad Our whole economic life as a nation is geared to export. All sections are dependent upon a world market—the farmers of our grain-growing regions for the price they receive for their wheat, the farmers of the South for exporting a great percentage of their cotton and the industrialists for selling their surpluses. If it is to our interest to trade in the world market, then we should take an interest in a corresponding responsibility for the organization of a world society that can make rules to govern this market and keep it stable.

The race in armaments is another challenging illustration of how we are involved. Every taxpayer is being called upon to pay steadily mounting bills for battleships, bombing planes and other implements of war. None of us can escape. We do not want to spend our national income in that manner. We are fully aware that it is terrifically extravagant to enter the armament race in which the great nations of the world are now competing. We know that it is economically unsound to divert the energies of our industrial forces into the manufacture of armaments. Morally, we recoil at the thought of all its implications. But what are we to do? We are caught in the whirlpool along with all the other peoples of the world. The alternative to this ghastly race is to throw the great force of our nation on the side of international organization which is the only way in which we can work out an international control of armament.



Miss Josephine Schain

Who says it is "a paradox of our time that we are trying to solve national problems that can only be solved on an international basis."

Unemployment

Many people are inclined to think of unemployment as a definitely local matter. But the roots of this problem lead to maladjustment on an international scale. Markets are destroyed through wars such as are raging in China and Spain, fear checks the desire of business to expand, and employment is cut to the minimum. International stability is essential to our own national well-being; but this stability can only be attained through international organization Further examples one might enumerate are many, but the solution is the same.

An encouraging result of the study of the problems of government by women is that the conviction is steadily growing among them that the United States must take its place along with the other nations in helping to establish world order.

It is an accepted theory among most of the organizations of women that study must precede action. Long before this country became conscious of such a thing as the adult educational movement, the women's clubs of the United States had been making strides in that direction. The study programs of the first clubs consisted mainly of literary and cultural subjects, but now one finds community welfare, governmental problems and international relations the major issues challenging the interest of organized women.

Women's organizations of all varieties carry on intensive study courses on innumerable subjects—civic art, infant welfare, public affairs. Not infrequently these courses are lead by the best experts in the community. More and more women's groups are joining with the local college, normal school or university in conducting institutes. The educational institutions have grasped the significance of this great adult movement among the women of the country and are giving invaluable help in meeting their needs.

Groups Developed

A significant outgrowth of all this education has been that specialized groups have been developed which carry work forward on specific subjects. There is, for instance, an organization which endeavors to make the women who buys consider her responsibility for the welfare of the woman who helps to produce; a group organized to carry on an intensive campaign to raise the standard of candidates for office; and a group co-operating to strengthen the work done by the large national women's organizations in the field of international affairs.

More and more the women leaders are becoming expert in fields of special interest. From Maine to California, from Montana to Georgia, one will find these women who have become expert on issues relating to child labor, malnutrition, the League of Nations, efficiency in government, elimination of unsightly billboards, and so on through a score of other topics of vital concern to the progress of the community in which they live.

There is, however, too wide a gap between the highly trained leadership and great groups who are inarticulate, ignorant or lethargic. To make democracy effective there must be a constant effort to translate into terms all can understand and appreciate, the experience and learning of the few who are more intellectually adventurous; to teach the uninformed, to help the inarticulate to interpret hopes and ideals, and if possible to arouse the indifferent.

There is no lack of avenues open to women whereby they can express their point of view. There are dozens of organizations with well-defined programs of study and work so that any woman, no matter where she lives, can easily associate herself with a group and find the opportunity to express heself. This, of course, calls for individual initiative, a conviction on some subject or a realization that in a democracy responsibility rests on the shoulders of every citizen.

Difficulties in Way

In other countries the women of the United States are looked upon as the most fortunate women in the world But even here a woman still has to do a job better than a man in order to receive the same rating. But the fact is she can achieve if she has the ability. Difficulties are still placed in the way of women by the public, but that can be overcome if women choose to pay the price. It is dangerous to generalize about women because there is as wide a range of difference among women as among men. There are those who have a great sense of civic responsibility, there are those who are profligate of their time and good fortune, and there are those who are still unawakened to the individual's responsibility to society.

How to translate knowledge and interest into community action is a technique that has not as yet been adequately worked out. This, however, is not entirely a feminine problem. It is difficult to make the individual appreciate the need of following through and registering her opinion with the representatives at the State Capitol or at Washington. This is due perhaps to the lack of appreciation of how important the individual is in a democracy.

We need more women in public office, more women in the places where the important decisions are made. There is much discussion and inquiry among women leaders on this subject. Let us trust that a result will be that a growing number of women candidates will present themselves for office. Here is where those of the younger generation may make their contribution. They are freer and less inhibited than many of the older leaders, which is a sign of definite progress. They have not been brought upon a series of admonishing "don'ts" and in their youth did not have it drilled into them that "politics is no place for a woman."

Farmers Gather to Wrestle With Problems of Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — American farmers from one end of the country to the other are gathering in small groups to discuss agricultural problems not even dreamed of a decade ago. In more than 40 states these small assemblies indicate "considerable signs of thinking" and "self-education in public affairs," according to A. Drummond Jones, a discussion group specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

With half the farmers of the nation operating land which belongs to someone else, and with 2,000,000 rural youth unable to maintain themselves without relief assistance, farmers are feeling the need of doing something about their local troubles. Mr. Jones explains in the current number of the Bulletin of the American Library Association.

In this educational movement which is gathering momentum in rural areas, the farmers are proceeding without teachers or lecturers. But they are learning the meaning of democracy, studying not classical definitions or mere forms, but going into how it works in everyday life locally and nationally. Furthermore, they are finding out where democracy does not work, why it does or does not operate, how the citizen himself can make his voice function, and how to establish more effective channels for expression of the popular will.

In these discussion groups, which now number more than 1,000 in one state and 600 or more in another, the farmers are striving to "evaluate the wages of labor in their relation to the farmer, both labor as producer and labor as purchaser, to understand the effect of export markets on farm prices and also on world peace, to gather information on taxation, to insist on learning of industry and capital, and why they operate or do not operate.

"All of this means that there is going on in the nation an educational movement of great import, a movement which has been conducted up to the present without any who could be called teachers," continues Mr. Jones. However, he goes on to say that some states have leaders who are working for discussion groups, and he hopes that more leaders will be developed who will act as resource persons rather than teachers or supervisors.

Ringling-Barnum Show Plans Longest Season

SARASOTA, Fla. (AP) — John Ringling North has announced the Ringling Brothers - Barnum & Bailey Circus, whose 1938 season was cut shot by labor trouble, would have its longest itinerary in many seasons this year, including appearances on the Pacific Coast.

He said the show would open the 1939 season April 9 at Madison Square Garden, New York.

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Faculty in a Family

SILER CITY, N. C., (AP)—Sam P. Teague believes he has done his bit for education. Eleven of his 12 children are school teachers.

'Here's $5'

CHARLESTON, S. C., (AP)—A man stopped John L. McQueen on a busy thoroughfare here, handed him a $5 bill and said: "Please give this to your father-in-law."

"What for?" asked Mr. McQueen.

"I've owed it to him so long that I am ashamed to say," replied the stranger, hurrying away.

And Mr. McQueen's father-in-law, Dr. Henry W. de Saussure, is still wondering to whom he should credit the money.

Societies 'Adopt' Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Floral societies in southern Ontario are to be asked to "adopt" schools in Northern Ontario and be responsible for the appearance of these schools as far as floral beauty is concerned.

The plan, drafted by a recent meeting of the Ontario Horticultural Association, aims at beautifying schools in the northern portion of the Province with shrubs and plants grown in the southern part. Already 347 schools have made application for nursery products.

19 Traffic Men Get Sloan Award

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22—Fellowships for a year's training at Yale and Northwestern Universities during the academic year 1939-'40 have been made possible for 19 State highway engineers and State police officers through a gift of $25,000 to the Automotive Safety Foundation by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the Board of General Motors Corporation, it was announced by Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Foundation, today.

The awards provide for tuition, living and field expense and will go to 12 state enforcement officers and seven engineers from State highway departments. The winners will be selected on a competitive basis by a jury headed by Mr. Hoffman.

Twelve Sloan fellows at the Northwestern University Traffic Institute and seven at the Yale Bureau for Street Traffic Research are completing their courses of study and will this year return to the official positions from which they have been granted leaves of absence.

Dominican Republic As Refugee Haven?

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic —Gen. Rafael Trujillo, former President and most powerful man in this West Indian Republic, said March 21 that he was in sympathy with a plan to settle 100,000 to 150,000 European refugees here.

He said the plan was inspired by the International Committee on Refugees organized with President Roosevelt as the prime mover.

The great majority of the refugees "must dedicate themselves to agriculture," he said. They may be of any Caucasian race and any religious creed.

Demand for Architects

The University of Texas department of architecture has been unable to fill demands for architects and no graduates in recent years are unemployed.

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	A	N	T	A	M	S		G	E	N	O	A
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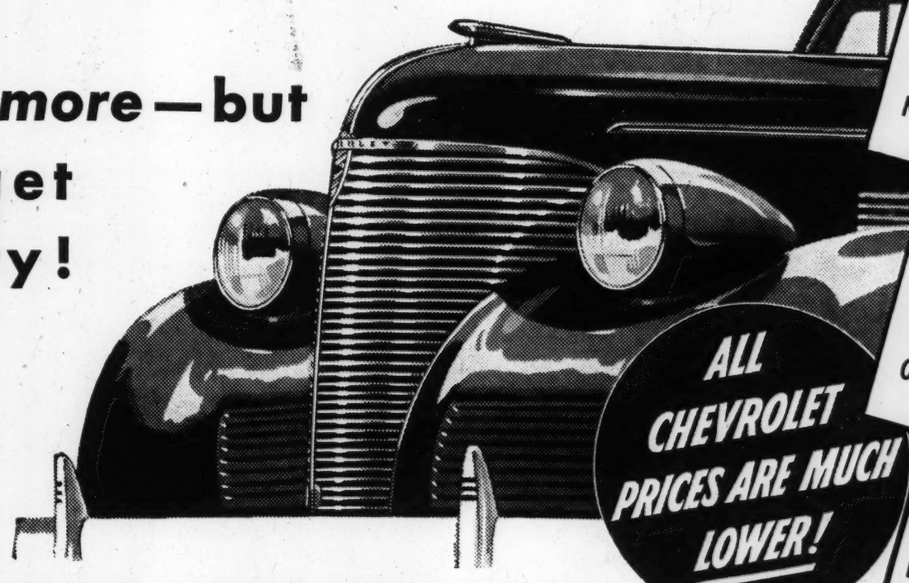

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British Weigh League Session as 'Front' Falters

(Continued from Page 1)

immediately be followed by German occupation of Kaunas, the Lithuanian Capital.

While the Baltic States are all fearful that they are next on Herr Hitler's visiting list, Rumania is apprehensive of a move toward its oil fields. Bucharest heard with considerable concern the announcement by Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch over the Prague radio yesterday congratulating the troops of no less than eight army corps for their part in the occupation of Czecho-Slovakia. Seeing that in the opinion of military experts three corps would have been ample for this task, Bucharest wonders whether there isn't some more distant objective.

Nevertheless, Rumania has categorically rejected German proposals for a new trade pact, and Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, the Reich's negotiator, has returned to Berlin "for instructions"—a phrase which, in the opinion of informed circles, indicates that much more modest proposals will be put forward in due course, possibly after the British trade delegation has paid its projected visit to Rumania. King Carol's government is understood to have heard with attention the remark of Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary for Overseas Trade, in the course of his present visit to Warsaw, that Britain intends to fight for markets, if necessary.

Further south Turkey and Bulgaria are stated to have come to an agreement on the subject of foreign policy—a fact which is taken to mean that Germany can expect no help from the present Bulgarian Government. The rapprochement of these two powers, following the visit of the Bulgarian Premier, George Kiosseivanoff to Ankara, Turkey, is felt to have special importance in view of the kinship between the royal houses of Bulgaria and Italy where the Fascist Grand Council has just reaffirmed its loyalty to the Berlin-Rome axis policy.

From Yugoslavia comes news that Dr. Vlatko Matchek, Croat minority leader, has repudiated the idea that the Croats might seek a German protectorate. It is understood that his lieutenant, M. Koshutitch, has been sent to London to explain the Croat viewpoint. Balkan experts here say that negotiations are going on privately between the Regent, Prince Paul, and Dr. Matchek to speed settlement of the Croat-Serb dispute, possibly by means of another change of the Government at Belgrade.

Formation of a government of national concentration is also being advocated in Poland, where several prominent Oppositionists have already been consulted by the Cabinet. It is understood that they may be invited to join the Government.

The last by no means has been heard of the formation of a similar Government in Britain. Mr. Anthony Eden reiterated the demand in a speech at Leamington March 21, and it is learned that the National Labor group leans strongly in the same direction, through the attitude of its two Cabinet Ministers, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Colonial Secretary, and Earl de la Warr, President of the Board of Education, has not yet been defined.

The question of introducing compulsory national service in Britain also is rapidly becoming a major issue. The National Council of Labor in an official statement, after reiterating Labor's attachment to the "principles of collective security," and urging a "peace pact with France and Russia, and also other nations that will join with them," once more nails its colors to the mast of voluntarism. The statement speaks of the "vital importance of safeguarding the voluntary principle in relation to national defense."

Sir John Anderson, Lord Privy Seal, reaffirmed the Government's preference for voluntary service in a speech to the foreign press March 20. But the Marquis of Lothian, who is an Opposition Liberal, comes down definitely on the side of compulsory service in The Times, and there is no doubt that a large number of the Government's supporters share Lord Lothian's view rather than that of the Cabinet.

Meanwhile, the Dominions are one by one taking the opportunity of aligning themselves with Britain. Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons of Australia has made a statement pledging "whole-hearted co-operation" in the defense of world peace and security. Premier Thomas Playford of South Australia urges organizing as if for war. From Canada has come the word of a joint declaration of support issued by the Ministerialists and Opposition.

In South Africa recruiting for its defense force is going on apace, and the regulations against the admission of new German immigrants into what was formerly German Southwest Africa have been tightened.

Senate Seeks Vital Changes in Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

lics that may desire to avail themselves of the opportunities which it offers.

Based on U. S. Costs

"Construction of naval or military equipment for the other American republics as provided in the proposed joint resolution would be on a basis equivalent in cost to that upon which such construction is undertaken for the Government of the United States itself. The average of such cost is superior to the cost of similar construction in many European countries.

"Such of the American Republics as determine to avail themselves of the facilities offered for the construction in the United States would do so because they were convinced of the superiority of the equipment which could thus be obtained, because of their desire to assure themselves that the source of supply and of replacement parts would not be subject to interruption, or because of the desirability of this type of co-operation on general grounds. No reason is therefore perceived why the proposed joint resolution should be regarded as stimulating armaments programs in the other American Republics."

Admiral Leahy told the Committee that if it became necessary for the United States to defend the Monroe Doctrine in the Western Hemisphere, the Navy would be materially aided "in exact proportion to the number of efficient ships available to other Republics of America."

"Improvement in the naval material of any or all of the South and Central American Republics," Admiral Leahy said, "will make more difficult and discourage aggression against this continent from overseas."

Senate Not to be Caught Napping

Taken together, these and other developments evinced a growing restiveness among Senators over the development of the foreign crisis in the past few days, and a determination to take a more active part in formulating policy. Judging from informal, off-the-record discussions, Senators generally oppose the idea of American participation in the four-power parley with Great Britain, France and Russia of which there have been rumors.

Because of its big list of signatories, the Bone bill caused deepest interest. The House received identical bills from four members, one of them Representative James E. Van Zandt (R) of Pennsylvania, Past Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. This organization is sponsoring the measure.

The bill provides levies running up to 98.9 per cent on individual incomes of $10,000,000 or more, to go into effect immediately war is declared.

Bill Causes Skepticism

On corporations, the tax would be 100 per cent on net incomes above 6 per cent of adjusted declared value. Six per cent, accordingly, becomes the maximum profit permitted in wartime. Corporations would have a 15 per cent tax on net incomes in excess of 2 per cent of adjusted declared value, and 25 per cent on net incomes not in excess of 6 per cent of such value.

Many observers were skeptical over the Bone bill except as an expression of abiding anti-war sentiment. There would be extreme difficulty in applying taxes on the basis of "adjusted declared value," it was charged, which would require public valuation of corporations in the midst of a war crisis. No country, it was stated, had ever succeeded in carrying through Senator Bone's professed objective of "paying for a war as we go along."

Other critics argued that it would be efficacious in keeping the United States out of war if war were really precipitated by war-profiteers as charged, but actually they declared war is the result of mass emotionalism, and sympathy with participants in a specific struggle.

The Bone bill, however, judging its backing, is something to reckon with in all Congressional discussion on foreign policy from now on.

Academic Self-Sufficiency

Wide World

'On His Own' for College Course

Horace Carson, a freshman at the University of North Dakota, studies by the light of a kerosene lamp in his 8-by-8 foot tarpaper home which he built at a cost of $60, after paying $5 for the site. Cooking his own meals, his board is less than $10 a month.

Reich Takes Memel on Baltic

(Continued from Page 1)

peared with blank spaces indicating the withdrawal of a Propaganda Ministry communiqué issued last night.

This Communiqué, which the Government later disavowed, said that conversations between the German and Lithuanian Foreign Ministers Monday were not conducted in the spirit of Memel's legal situation and asserted that no change in the status of the territory could be taken without the agreement of the signatories to the 1924 Memel convention—Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan.

From Tilsit, East Prussian town on the now erased frontier, thousands of Germans poured into Memelland after the Government communiqué announcing the "liberation" of the territory was broadcast by radio.

They marched, with Swastikas waving and heils soaring, over the Memel River bridge to nearby Pogegen in Memelland, where the townspeople greeted them.

Grim-faced Lithuanians were moving branches of the Bank of Lithuanian Land Bank out of Memel this morning.

Squadrons of airplanes—unidentified by nationality but presumably German — roared over Memel. Church bells there clanged and singing Storm Troopers stamped through the streets as German officials took over post office, telegraph, and the Governor's Offices.

Victor Gailius, Lithuanian Governor of the Memel Territory, had said last night that Germany delivered a virtual ultimatum to gain cession of the Territory. Dr. Ernst Neumann is the National Socialist Führer of Memel.

Mr. Gailius said his Government was told that, if disturbances occurred before the transfer, German troops would march in to restore order.

The return from Berlin of Foreign Minister Urbsys with a report of his conversations with the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, apparently hastened the decision by the Cabinet.

A communiqué last night said that Mr. Urbsys "on his return from Berlin informed the Cabinet Ministers of the results of his conversations with Herr von Ribbentrop and that the latter presented on the Reich's behalf a demand for the return of Memel to Germany, adding that if effected amicably Germany would take into consideration the ecoonmic interests of Lithuania in the harbor of Memel.

"This demand was based by Herr von Ribbentrop on the principle of self-determination of nations.

"Herr von Ribbentrop further intimated that the mood in Memel was such that the question had to be settled rapidly on the basis proposed by Germany to avoid clashes."

New York Debates WPA Medical Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A proposal to bring medical treatment to Works Progress Administration workers modeled after the plan now in use by the New York City Department of Welfare is under consideration here, according to Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, local WPA administrator.

The program provides for a panel of doctors from which the WPA worker would choose whichever one he wished. The physician would then be paid by the WPA for each visit made. The program also includes free medication.

Declaring that representatives of the medical societies of the City's five counties support the plan, Colonel Somervell said the program was not being pushed at this moment, since the future of WPA is yet to be decided upon by Congress.

The Welfare Department's program, supervising about 600,000 persons, costs $1,000,000 a year. At present there are 167,000 WPA workers in the City. It was not made clear whether or not the program would include their families.

President Accepts Lincoln Portrait

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt in a letter made public today accepted with "very great pleasure" for the White House the famous Healy portrait of President Lincoln.

The painting was bequeathed to the Executive Mansion under the will of the widow of Robert Todd Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln's son. It became available to the White House on the passing last November of Mary Lincoln Isham, daughter of Robert Todd and Mary Harlan Lincoln.

New York State Reports Drop in Labor Disputes

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Industrial Commissioner Frida S. Miller reported March 22 19 strikes, involving 895 workers, were in effect in New York State, March 1.

Thirty-seven strikes involving 10,043 workers were terminated during the month previous, she said, and three, involving 300, were referred to other agencies by the State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration.

Details of German Ultimatum On Memel Heard in Commons

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—Details of the German ultimatum to Lithuania were made public in the House of Commons today by Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary.

Speaking in place of Prime Minister Chamberlain, Sir Samuel made it clear that the cession of Memel to Germany came after the Reich had intimated that it would make further demands—possibly for the occupation of all of Lithuania—unless Memel was ceded.

"The Lithuanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was recently in Berlin, received while there, demands of the German Government for immediate cession of Memelland to the Reich, coupled with a threat that in the event of resistance or appeal for support elsewhere, the matter would be dealt with not diplomatically but in a military sense."

Sir Samuel said that the Lithuanian Government "were told that if they accepted the ultimatum no further demands would be made."

Broke Into Laughter

At this statement opposition members broke into laughter. The Home Secretary continued:

"The Lithuanian Government did not communicate with the British Government.

"The Lithuanian Government were required to take a decision within four days. . . .

"At the same time I would wish to say that we have no official information on this subject from the Lithuanian Government or any other source. Therefore, I think I had better not be drawn into further details before we have a report."

Replying to questions on Rumania, Sir Samuel said: "The Rumanian Government have officially denied that there has been any ultimatum from the Germon Government. . . .

"At the same time the uncertainty of the present situation is causing the Rumanian Government to take certain precautionary measures."

Sir Samuel declined to reply when Geoffrey L. Mander, opposition Liberal, asked, "Are not these ultimatums always denied officially until occupation of territory has taken place"

The Home Secretary indicated the Government had decided against conscription to match Germany's growing military might.

A questioner asked if such a step would be taken "in view of the attitude of Germany in southeastern Europe, which menaces the ultimate security of this country. . . ."

"I am not satisfied that in the present circumstances the establishment of a national register would add anything substantial to the steps already taken," he said.

Military Staff Talks

The Government whip, Mr. Patrick Munro, disclosed that Britain is conducting military staff talks, through miliary attaches, with France, Soviet Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Turkey, Greece and the Netherlands.

Mr. Munro answered "no" to a question by a Laborite Josiah Wedgwood whether "economic and military staff talks will be initiated with the United States concerning supply they could make to this country and our allies in case of war being forced upon us."

Mr. Wedgwood followed with a further question.

"May I ask whether this also is an example of the inability of the Government to face the situation and may I ask why no arrangements are being come to with America in connection with supplies for the next war?"

Mr. Munro replied "that is another question."

While Sir Samuel was speaking, Prime Minister Chamberlain received opposition leaders in his private room at the House of Commons. Clement R. Attlee, Labor, Arthur Greenwood, Labor, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal, discussed the international situation with the Premier.

Later Mr. Chamberlain conferred with French Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, who is accompanying President and Mme. Albert Lebrun on a state visit in London.

Rumania Signs Trade Treaty With Germany

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 22 (AP)—Germany and Rumania signed a trade treaty tonight.

Rumanian officials jubilantly announced that the country's "political and economic independence" had been preserved under the terms of the treaty.

[Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, tonight told the House of Commons that the question of Rumania exporting oil to Britain "over the next few years" would be discussed by a British commercial mission which is going to Bucharest shortly.]

The trade agreement, negotiation of which was a major factor in the "Rumanian crisis" which disturbed Europe last week end, was completed and signed this afternoon by Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, head of a German trade mission, and Ion Bujoiu, Rumanian Minister of National Economy.

Rumanians said Germany was not given monopolistic economic concessions, which it was reported to have asked previously. The "open door to purchasers of the whole world remains open," one official commented.

Germany gave no special pledges to respect Rumanian frontiers and negotiators said the subject had not been discussed.

Premier Armand Calinescu immediately issued a statement that "concentrations" of troops along Rumania's frontiers might be canceled within "10 or 15 days." The Premier said he expected the international situation "to be clarified."

Hamilton Elects Mayor

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP)—William A. Reid, Director of Athletics at Colgate University, was re-elected Mayor here March 21, defeating Prof. J. Melbourne Shortliffe by 556 votes to 307. Reid was endorsed by both Republicans and Democrats. Shortliffe ran as an independent.

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Girl Scouts Exhibit Models Of Homes in Foreign Lands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22—The Girl Scout Federation of Greater New York made its contribution to international good will yesterday by displaying six houses, designed, built and furnished as typical homes in countries which are members of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.

The houses are the result of interest and research on the part of Manhattan Girl Scouts in the 31 countries represented in the world organization.

First honors went to Troop No. 49 for a Ukrainian peasant house, the living room furnished with beds and in the storeroom sacks of flour, mushrooms drying, wheat, and stacks of clothes and linen. There were hand-embroidered linens in the tiny house, red and yellow flowers in the garden, and a girl doll and boy doll in peasant costume. The house was built with more than ordinary affection, since the young architects are of Ukrainian descent.

Both Troop 49 and Troop 133, which won second honors for a Swiss chalet, received orders for Girl Scout equipment. The chalet was shingled all over with balsam wood, which had been purchased in 36-inch strips and cut with razor blades. There was a tiny white gate, and grass made of turkish toweling dyed by the girls. The house was copied from the home of a well-to-do family in Kanderstadt and had many windows curtained in sheer organdy. Yellow and red wool yarn flowers adorned the garden and an inch-long ax reposed in a block of wood near a tiny pump and trough.

The other houses exhibited at Lord and Taylor represented Sweden, Finland, England, and America, the Swedish house being notable for its diminutive furniture, the Finnish one for the brass hinges on the front door, and the English one for its fireplace chimney, a white soap marble bench, and a fountain with cellophane spray.

The American house had modern heating and plumbing fashioned of salt and cornstarch molded while soft, with hooks, eyes, and snaps serving as spigots and drains.

City Takes Lead Over All Nation In 10 Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Ten Philadelphia industries are leaders in production in their respective fields in the United States, according to the Research Bureau of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. They are: knit goods, sugar refining, paper manufacture, cigars, carpets and rugs, clay products, lace goods, plumbers' supplies, files, and cardboard.

Seven other local industries are second in their fields. They are: petroleum refining, men's and boys' clothing, canned and dried fruits and vegetables, tanned, curried, and finished leather, cosmetics and other drug store supplies, ships and boats, and ice cream.

In third place in their national fields, were: newspapers and periodicals, bread and bakery products, women's clothing, chemicals, paints and varnishes, paper boxes, silk and rayon goods, dyeing and finishing textiles, waste products, steam and other packing.

Taking fourth place were: cotton goods, printing and publishing—book, music, job—and confectionery.

Buffalo Milk Area Pool Prices Milk at $2.05

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Douglas M. Lasher, Milk Market Administrator for the Niagara frontier area, announced March 22 a pool price of $2.05 per 100 pounds for February milk in the Buffalo milk shed.

Organized producers and dealers are co-operating voluntarily to maintain the price structure established under the recently invalidated State Milk Marketing agreement.

Author of the Distaff Side

H. S. Latham

Rachel Field

Rachel Field Sings of San Francisco Fair

Author! Author!

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As if it were not enough to watch New York City getting its face washed for its own World's Fair, with Grover Whalen to be certain that it does not neglect the space behind its ears, and the Rockefellers planting full-grown trees on Fifth Avenue, along comes a letter from Rachel Field Pederson to ask, "Don't you think you should come out to the San Francisco Fair?"

There is nothing quite like the rhapsodies of an adopted Californian and when that adopted-for-a-brief-time Californian chances to be the author of "All This and Heaven Too" (Macmillan) the words fairly sing.

Mrs. Pederson offers as an added inducement to allow me to pick violets in her garden and to show me the letters which the new book is bringing to her. Some of those letters, she says, have given her unexpected thrills, like the one from the lady in Cincinnati who actually knew the heroine, Henriette, and who had many interesting things to tell about her mother's friendship for Henriette in the days when they both taught school in Gramercy Park in New York City.

Warner Bros., of course, have bought the book for a film featuring Bette Davis, but Mrs. Pederson is firm about not being in Hollywood to work on the picture.

"I am here," she writes, "because Arthur is associated with a literary agency and I'm having a grand time between books."

Not that she is neglecting the picture makers, for she has been to the Disney studios to see "the artists at work on new and perfectly enchanting animated masterpieces—I refuse to call them cartoons—and I had to come to Hollywood to meet Edna St. Vincent Millay, whose path had never crossed mine either in Maine or the Berkshires."

New Hope and Zanzibar

I don't expect to go to California but I do hope one of these spring days to go down to New Hope, Pa., to see a geography class in a little Quaker school. My own memories of such classes are pretty sad ones. I was brought up in the days when you learned boundaries by making maps, and since my drawings were always lopsided my presence in the class was no joy either to myself or to my teachers.

But this group of children is learning geography in a fascinating fashion, the teacher being no other than Rachel Latta Franck, whose book "I Married a Vagabond" (Appleton-Century), is a refreshing and stirring account of an American family as it is affected by living in a dozen different countries of the world.

The Francks are rather marking time at their Pennsylvania farm, which they bought, as Mrs. Franck reminded me the other day, "as a taking-off place."

The Francks, senior, thought that the Francks, junior, should get some real American schooling, but Mrs. Franck is pretty determined that the farm "shan't hold my husband back" from any new adventures. Both Mr. and Mrs. Franck are casting longing eyes on Madagascar and Zanzibar, and meanwhile Mrs. Franck serves as usual as a test for her husband's writing, which chances now to be about Alaska.

"I have a kind of average mind," said Mrs. Franck, "and what I don't know he assumes his other readers will not know. It is in part because we work together that we have such fun travelling around the world. I am always sorry for those women who hate to pull up roots and move to a new city when their husband's work requires it. Because digging in again can be a pleasure if they did but know it and if they only could busy themselves with things to do and things about which to talk."

An Author With Humility

This columnist met with failure the other day in trying to interview writer, not because that writer was arrogant but because she was humble. This was Helen Johnson Keyes, author of "Conquering Tomorrow" (Appleton-Century). Since I had known her for years I had thought I might save her for one of those emergencies when New York City has a scarcity of writers to interview.

But that might not be fair either to Mrs. Keyes or to the reader. So I ceremoniously requested to be allowed to question her.

But "No," came the reply. "I have an autographed copy of the book for you to read. But I think you had better wait to see if it catches on. It may not, you know. But if it does there will be plenty of time for you to write about it."

Which is after all the most illuminating remark that could be made about the kind of person Mrs. Keyes is.

Marjorie Shuler

North Carolina Restoring Two Old Plantation Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, N. C.—Something of the grandeur and beauty of large North Carolina plantation homes between the Revolutionary period and the Civil War is being developed and preserved in Pettigrew State Park.

North Carolina's newest recreational area is located on the shore of Lake Phelps and adjoins the Scuppernong Farms development of the Farm Security Administration which is converting between 10,000 and 15,000 acres of some of the once finest plantations in the South, into more than 250 small farms.

The park area will be developed by the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development.

One of the purposes is to preserve and restore two original plantation homes still standing within the park area so that the public can see how the landed gentry of antebellum days lived. One of these is the house on "Bonarva," the plantation established by James Pettigrew who came to the United States from Ireland in 1740, stopping first in Pennsylvania, then moving into Virginia and finally settling in North Carolina in 1774. The other is the large and elaborate "Big House," built by the Collins family on Scuppernong plantation, adjoining the Pettigrew plantation. Both are located in large groves of cypress trees, regarded as the finest in North Carolina.

Lake Phelps is 16 feet above the level of the Scuppernong River, seven miles distant, and above the level of the surrounding land. According to geologists, the lake was formed when a large meteor scooped out the bed. No streams flow into the lake. Underground streams feed its area of 16,600 acres, slightly more than 25 square miles, and so canals were needed to carry off the excess water.

Shiploads of slaves were brought over from Africa by Collins and other landowners to dig the canals. The Collins family dug an unusually wide and deep "Transportation Canal" from the very front door of their mansion on the lake shore to the Scuppernong River, seven miles distant. On this plantation products were transported by horse-towed barge to Albemarle Sound for shipment to England.

A large four-story barn, built many years ago, is still standing on one bank of this canal. The grain bins were on the fourth floor so that the grain could be loaded into the barges by gravity chutes, just as freight cars and grain barges are loaded from modern grain elevators. This, it is believed, is the last barn of its type in the South.

Josiah Collins, II, and his sons planted many miles of shade trees along the canals, bridle paths, and carriage roads. Several avenues of these trees, mostly cypress, are still standing.

This new State park is expected to attract thousands of visitors from every section of the country.

Liner to Dock at London

After its maiden voyage from Liverpool in June, Britain's new 34,000-ton liner Mauretania will sail regularly to and from the King George V dock in London.

Television at Lower Cost Hope of New Setup

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Just over a year ago Allen B. DuMont, television engineer of Montclair, N. J., announced that he had developed a television system which cheapened the cost of the receiver by eliminating the complicated "sweep" circuits and which concentrated all scanning at the transmitter.

Now for the benefit of a skeptical engineering world Mr. DuMont, with factory at Passaic, N. J., has just completed studios and transmitters with associated receivers by which comparisons of the system developed under the Radio Manufacturers' Association standards may be made with Mr. DuMont's. The DuMont transmitters have recently been granted an experimental license to operate within the 42-56-megacycle band.

One studio will handle direct pick-ups using television camera and powerful lights. Another will handle film pickups.

Award to 'Sustainers'

The awards for radio showmanship, which, one might think, would go to sponsored radio because of its superior economic power, went instead this year to "sustaining," or noncommercial, radiocasting. Variety, the theatrical weekly, last week awarded its 1938 showmanship prize to Station KNX, Los Angeles, naturally a feather for Fox Case, the Columbia Broadcasting System's publicity director on the Pacific coast, who directed the production of these programs.

Among the 43 programs which went from KNX all over the Nation on Columbia's network were special radiocasts of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra; an interview on the training of the "Seeing Eye" dogs; interviews with Don Budge, Gene Mako, and other tennis champions; progress of the Colorado River aqueduct; floods in southern California; sessions of the California State Legislature at Sacramento; Sun Valley skiing; a national swing dance championship;

News in Radio

San Francisco "Treasure Island" relays.

Newfoundland Radio

To get first class network programs, since it has very little network talent of its own, the recently-formed Government-owned Broadcasting Corporation of Newfoundland began taking all of the noncommercial programs of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. To get these it will use the same method whereby Hawaii is served from the United States, a radio relay from Montreal by means of short wave which will be picked up and reradiocast on St. John's 12,500-watt station. Newfoundland will also originate and exchange programs with Canada and receive some of the commercial programs from the United States which are exchanged with Canada.

Better radio coverage for listeners in the Maritimes and Prairie Provinces of Canada is promised when the two new 50-kilowatt transmitters, CBA, Sackville, New Brunswick, and CBK, Watrous, Saskatchewan, open on the scheduled dates of April 8 and June 1, respectively. Both stations will carry only CBS sustaining and commercial programs. Also planned are a stepping up of power of CBV, Vancouver's present 5-kilowatt station, and building of a chain of small stations in interior British Columbia. Another 1,000-watt station is planned in Windsor, Ontario, to give better border area coverage.

Longer Station Licenses Urged

The Federal Communications Commission's rule of granting radio station licenses for only six months gives what many in the industry claim is too great a hold by the implied threat of cancellation for transgressions. It also reduces the industry to a semipermanent status, they claim, and gives them no chance to lay down a long-term program.

Only last week Roger N. Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union and an outstanding liberal, urged the Commission at its monopoly radio hearings in Washington to license stations for three years. He further recommended that in cases of station "misbehavior" that the burden of proof be put on the Commission and not on the station.

Charlie Chaplin To Do 'Dictator'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22—Yes, Charlie Chaplin is going through with that promised picture to be entitled, "The Dictator." His offices here issued the following statement:

"Owing to erroneous reports in the press that I have abandoned my production concerning dictators, I wish to state that I have never wavered from my original determination to produce this picture. Any report, past, present or future to the effect that I have given up the idea, is deliberately false. I am not worried about intimidation, censorship or anything else. I am making a comedy picture on the lives of dictators which I hope will create much healthy laughter throughout the world."

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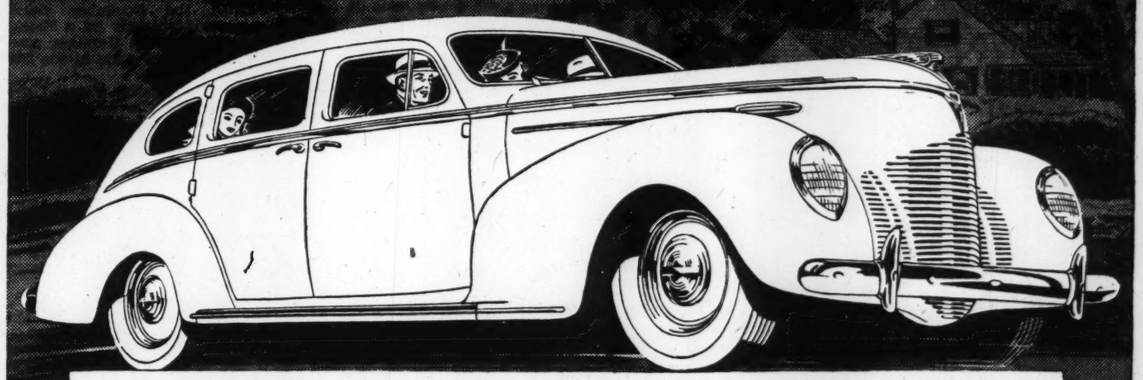

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King George and President Lebrun Affirm Anglo-French Solidarity and Ideals

Faith of Free Peoples Voiced As Determined to Bring Peace

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—King George VI and President Lebrun of France toasted Anglo-French friendship last night in speeches stressing mutual "ideals of justice and freedom" at a brilliant State banquet in Buckingham Palace.

King George, toasting the President and Mme. Lebrun, said: "I firmly believe that the co-operation of our two governments has rendered and will continue to render a great service to the cause of peace."

President Lebrun in replying declared that the harmony between Paris and London "symbolizes the friendship of two empires whose territories are neighbors on so many points of the world and whose moral frontiers blend together."

Close Friends

King George, wearing the full dress uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, told his guest:

"Thirty-five years ago your country and mine discovered that as geography had made them neighbors, so Providence intended them to be close friends.

"United as they are in their devotion to the rule of law, our peoples are also conscious of an identity of interests making the welfare of each a common concern to both.

"We fully recognize the difficulties which lie before us, but I am convinced that we may both look forward with faith and with hope to the future, conscious of our strength and of those immortal qualities of mind and spirit which distinguish our peoples and which manifest themselves above all in the hour of danger."

President Lebrun, addressing the King as "Sire," voiced confidence that "English and French statesmen will help the world to surmount the troubled period which it is going through."

He said that friendship between France and Britain "appears today to them to be one of the natural and necessary conditions of their existence."

Queen Elizabeth, who sat next to President Lebrun, wore a diamond tiera and a gown of white satin and lace trimmed with pearls and gold. The banquet, in the white and gold ball room, was attended by 195 guests.

London shouted an enthusiastic welcome as President and Mme. Lebrun arrived.

The official welcome was backed by noisy demonstrations by normally staid Londoners massed along the route to Buckingham Palace, where the French President and Mme. Lebrun will be guests during their three-day stay in Britain.

"Vive Lebrun!" and "Vive la France!" were shouted by thousands as the Lebruns drove with the British sovereigns in scarlet and gold carriages through streets thick with flags.

The throng in front of Buckingham Palace swept through the police cordon and rushed across to the closed gates of the Palace. There were cries:

Public Appearance

"We want the King! We want the President!"

In response to the cheers the King and Queen and Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose appeared on the Palace balcony with the visitors. King George and the President sat together at the center of the big horseshoe-shaped mahogany table in the famed white and gold ballroom of Buckingham Palace. Grouped about were French Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and his Cabinet, and the diplomatic corps, including United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy.

After the banquet the King and Queen held a reception to which several hundred guests were invited to meet President and Mme. Lebrun.

President Lebrun also participated in the formal opening of the new $200,000 home of the Institut Français, the social, educational, and cultural center for French residents of Britain established by the French Government. He and Mme. Lebrun today received heads of the diplomatic corps at Buckingham Palace.

The visits were part of a crowded official program for the second day of their three-day state visit to Great Britain as the guests of King George and Queen Elizabeth.

The French President also was honored by the City of London when he received from the Lord Mayor an address of welcome encased in a gold box.

Wide World

Memel, Lithuanian Port on the Baltic, Returns After 20 Years to the Domain of Germany

Memel: Action 'Surprise' in Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 22—"Memel is again free."

These words announced over the German radio this morning, followed by the national anthem, informed the German public of yet another bloodless territorial success for the Third Reich and the reversal of yet another section of the Versailles Treaty.

To the German people the announcement came as a surprise. It had generally been assumed here that it was only a matter of time before both Memel and Danzig returned to the Fatherland, the public had not expected it so soon after the Czecho-Slovak events.

But the Germans have had so much experience recently of seeing Premiers or Foreign Ministers of small States come to Berlin or Berchtesgaden and after conferring only a few hours with leaders here emerge apparently fully convinced that the future of their territory cannot be "safe" unless it is "placed confidently in the hands of the Führer" that they accept it all as matter of course.

The real content of these conversations with Reichsführer Hitler and his Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop have never been divulged. But they seem so effective that visitors even forget that they are representatives in many cases of democratic States bound by constitutions and Parliaments — they come as delegates of democratic countries but leave as "convinced" supporters of authoritarianism as the only salvation for their countries.

Now the press informs the German people that the Lithuanian Foreign Minister, Juozas Urbsys, had a short interview with Herr von Ribbentrop on March 20 while passing through Berlin on his way from Rome to Kaunas. Hardly had they read this at breakfast tables two days later than special editions of the papers announce that "Lithuania has handed Memelland back to Germany," following Foreign Minister Urbsys's report to the Lithuanian Cabinet of his "impressive" conversation with Herr Ribbentrop.

The Lithuanian Cabinet also conveyed its decision to relinquish Memelland to the Lithuanian Parliament and already a delegation from Lithuania is on its way to Berlin to liquidate the outstanding questions relating to the handing over of this area to Germany.

In compensation for its surrender of this territory, Lithuania is understood to have been promised support by the Third Reich and also assured that its economic interests in Memel Harbor will be duly respected.

Commenting on this new action, a special edition of the Völkischer Beobachter this morning declares, "amidst the furious agitation which England has unloosed against the Reich comes the news that today Memelland, German to the core, is again free. One cry of joy arises from Germany. We live in a period of great restoration. Our hearts burn with pride. We thank the Führer. . . ."

What Germany Gains

BERLIN, March 22 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler's acquistion of Memel may make Germany the principal if not the exclusive purchaser of Lithuanian exports—poultry, butter, eggs, potatoes, timber, linseed, flax, hides, pigs, and horses.

In acquiring Memel, Herr Hitler, for the first time since he came to power in 1933, has added a seaport to Germany. For a seafaring nation this is an important item.

More than 1,200 vessels totaling almost 700,000 tons call at Memel annually. Lithuania alone ships 85 per cent of her exports through this harbor. Under German administration, much German trade undoubtedly also will be routed through there.

It may also be expected that Herr Hitler will not overlook the possibility of Memel as a submarine base. His domination of the Baltic will thus be enhanced and Soviet Russia will be just that much closer.

In the city of Memel there are some 15 prosperous sawmills, a cellulose factory, a fertilizer plant, three textile mills, an export slaughterhouse, and a furniture factory.

Memel is a small addition to Herr Hitler's realm as compared with previous ones, but it has both strategic and sentimental significance.

Before his newest triumph, Herr Hitler had increased the German population by approximately 20,000,000 and had added about 77,000 square miles of territory to the Reich.

He has broadened the German economic basis enormously. The Saarland's coal, Austrian iron ores, Sudetenland textiles, factories, and armament works, Slovakia's agricultural and mineral wealth, and now Memel's timber, fisheries and farm products—all this has come within his reach at least to tide him over if he continues to pursue his announced plans for regaining the lost German colonies.

Berlin Police Seize 49 Foreign Papers

By the Associated Press

Berlin, March 22

Copies of 49 foreign newspapers and periodicals, an unusually large number, were confiscated by police yesterday.

Memel, History's Crossroads, Long a Political Battleground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22 — Memel, newest German conquest, has long been a battleground of European politics.

Lying along the northeast frontier of East Prussia and cut off from the rest of Germany by the "Polish Corridor," Memel Territory is an irregular sliver of land covering an area of about 1,099 square miles. The headquarters of the National Geographic Society describe it as a farming and cattle-raising region, which has a population of about 150,000 persons and includes the long-contested vital Baltic port of Memel—Klaipéda to the Lithuanians.

"Given up by Germany under the Versailles Treaty, Memelland was administered by the Allied Powers for several years after the World War," continues the bulletin.

"In 1924, following Lithuania's action of the previous year in taking over the area, Memel Territory—with certain autonomous rights—was legally ceded to that country in a League of Nations pact signed by Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and Lithuania. Since then Memel has periodically rated news space as one of Europe's problem children.

"Such dramatic events as it has seen since the War, however, are mild compared with the past of this strip of land on the crossroads of international history.

"More than 700 years ago, before the town of Memel was founded, its site was a battleground between Lithuanian tribes and invading Teutonic Knights, a military and religious order of German Crusaders. Destroying the Lithuanian fortress which stood guard against Baltic pirates, the Knights built their own stronghold, following it with the town of 'Memelburg.'

"As an early trade center, Memel grew and prospered, but found little peace. In the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries it was attacked and burned time and again in a three-cornered tug-of-war between Lithuanians, Poles, and Teutons, the latter winning out in the Peace of Melno in 1422.

"For a short time in the 1600's, the Swedes called Memel theirs; later it was occuied by Russian troops. After sacking and burning the town they left it to the mercy of a plague. But the stubborn city again struggled to its feet. As a thriving Prussian town, it became, until the World War, Germany's northernmost Baltic port.

"Today Memel is the Lithuanian Republic's only good port. Modernized by the Government, with new wharves, warehouses, docking machinery, grain elevators, and cold-storage equipment, the old city has been given a new lease on life, not only as a timber center, but as a general transit port for foreign and domestic trade.

"Regular shipping service links it with British, Polish, and Latvian ports; rail and airplane lines connect it with Berlin and Moscow."

Returns After 20 Years

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—Memel, which has now been occupied by Germany, was taken from the Reich under the Treaty of Versailles of June 28, 1919.

The transfer of Memel from administration by a conference of Ambassadors was legalized May 8, 1924, when Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and Lithuania signed the Memel Convention. This made Memel a unit under Lithuanian sovereignty, but with a large measure of local autonomy which was to be guaranteed by the four large Powers.

Lithuania invoked martial law more than 12 years ago, but had little real trouble with Memel until Adolf Hitler's rise to power in 1933.

Alarmed at the flood of National Socialist propaganda, the Lithuanians then imposed a virtual dictatorship, arrested Dr. Ernst Neumann, local German leader in 1934, and dissolved his organization.

In November, on the heels of Munich, the Lithuanians lifted martial law. Dr. Neumann energetically picked up where he left off.

He organized a new party—and carried the December elections, conducted virtually on a "back-to-the-Reich" issue. Germans now sit in 25 of the 29 seats in the Memel Diet.

On Dec. 30, the Memel Government ousted the Lithuanian State police and decreed that Memellanders must be given precedence in Government jobs.

On March 16 the Lithuanian Governor of Memel convened the Diet for March 25, when it was expected to pass a law conferring executive powers on Dr. Neumann. But Germany decided to "liberate" the territory and it went back to Germany today.

The Lithuanian Government, by its decision to surrender Memel bloodlessly, made it plain that it did not expect any help from the signatories of the Memel Convention.

French Tax Decrees Expected To Follow Calling of Reservists

PARIS, March 22 (AP)—With an undisclosed number of reservists called under Premier Daladier's new dictatorial powers to man the Maginot line facing Germany, the Premier was reported today to be considering a second series of decrees to bolster France's defenses.

The new laws were expected to increase the number of persons affected by France's remilitarization plan.

The first decrees, while enabling Daladier to summon reservists from the last two classes completing compulsory military service, affected principally workers in national defense industries, increasing their working hours and decreasing their rate of supplementary pay.

The Government at the same time was considering means of putting back to work men who were discharged as punishment for participation in the abortive general strike Nov. 30. Up to now the Government had supported employers refusing to restore strike leaders to their payrolls.

Political sources said the second group of decrees likely would be financial and would fall most heavily on capital and middle class proprietors.

The only protest against the decree laws already issued came from labor leaders, and that was limited in scope.

Léon Jouhaux, head of the General Confederation of Labor, told workers there was no question of their agreeing to work the extra hours for national defense, but he added: "Sacrifices must be imposed on everyone."

Naval as well as army reservists were called up by yesterday's order. Additional gas masks were being distributed today to Parisians. Many persons were ordered to their local police stations to get the masks under pain of fines for failure to do so.

Italy Reaffirms Axis Policy, Excuses Reich by Versailles

ROME, March 22 (AP)—Italy stands today with its solidarity to the Rome-Berlin axis reaffirmed.

The Fascist Grand Council, which is virtually Premier Benito Mussolini's Cabinet, issued a strong statement this morning, after discussion of the situation in Europe and the consequences of Reichsführer Hitler's new conquest.

The Grand Council statement said:

The Fascist Grand Council, in the face of the threatened formation of a "united front of the democracies associated with Bolshevism" directed against the authoritarian states—a united front which is not the harbinger of peace but of war—declares that what has happened in Central Europe has its origin in the Versailles Treaty and reaffirms especially in this moment its full adherence to the policy of the Rome-Berlin axis.

Ready to Fight?

Fascists interpreted the declaration as meaning that the axis was prepared to fight for the realization of Italian colonial aspirations.

[Other observers, however, were inclined to emphasize the absence of belligerent phrases in the Grand Council's declaration. They also pointed out that it contained only a general warning concerning war and no specific commitments that Italy would take up arms if Germany's expansion brought conflict with the other major powers.]

Fascists said that Italy supported Germany in the annexation of Austria, Czech Sudetenland, and Bohemia and Moravia, and that naturally Italy expected returns of its own from the Fascist-Nazi machine.

Meanwhile, the authoritative editor Virginio Gayda said the Council's declaration meant Italy would be with Germany in war as well as in diplomacy.

Italy's position is fixed in Europe's "new political conflict," Signor Gayda said. This solidarity of Rome and Berlin was understood to be effective not only for diplomatic developments but also for "eventual military developments of conflict," he continued.

The editor predicted that Soviet Russia would raise obstacles to being incorporated in an "anti-Fascist alliance by demanding guarantees against "Europe and Japan."

The editor disclosed that Signor Mussolini did most of the speaking in the Grand Council meeting, talking for more than and hour and a half on various "sensitive points" in the European situation.

Czech Areas to Be 'Governed' By Hacha and State Council

PRAGUE, German Bohemia, March 22 (AP)—The official report of President Emil Hacha's dissolution of Parliament makes no mention of the Constitution. Presumably the Czecho-Slovak liberal organic law is merely forgotten as a new totalitarian state structure is being built.

Bohemia and Moravia are to be ruled by a "state committee" of 12 persons, with Mr. Hacha as President and a Council of 100 as advisers. The plan calls for both Committee and Council to be appointed without election.

Konrad Henlein, named National Socialist administrator for Bohemia to work with the army—which still rules Bohemia and Moravia—was understood to have ended his function and returned to Reichenberg, his Sudeten headquarters.

Czech Fascists, it was understood, will not participate in the governing State Committee. Gen. Rudolf Gajda, the Fascist leader, was said to have been left out of the new formation.

Rudolph Beran, who was last Premier of Czecho-Slovakia, was expected to be one of the 12 on the "State Committee."

Friends reported the arrests of Dr. Franz Preininger, chief of the Czech Secret Police, and Franz Vancura, President of the Czech League Against Anti-Semitism. Vancura later was released.

Prague police denied that wholesale arrests had taken place and that suicides had increased since the German Reich declared a protectorate over Bohemia and Moravia. They also denied that concentration camps had been established.

It had been reported that at least four of these camps existed—at Motul, Milovice, Pardubitz, and Ruzyn.

Dismissal of all Jewish buyers was announced by the state grain monopoly. There were about 50 of them. The Vice-President of the monopoly, a Jew named Rudolf Zelenka, resigned.

One Prague merchants association advertised in the newspapers asking its members to call at headquarters and obtain signs to hang in their windows reading "Aryan store."

The newspaper A-Zet reappeared after a three-day suspension because it published a photograph of Chancellor Hitler which had displeased him.

Hungary Halts Troops

BUDAPEST, March 22 (AP)—Hungary kept the bulk of its armed forces at the Rumanian frontier today but slowed further military preparations. Movement of additional troops to the border areas was suspended, and official sources indicated that some troops now in the sector would be withdrawn soon if no new disturbing elements arose—and if the Rumanian Government took similar action.

Denmark Warns 'Traitors'

COPENHAGEN, March 22 (AP)—Premier Thovald Stauning declared today that the Danish Nazi leader, Fritz Clause, had used expressions "which must be regarded as an appeal to Germany to deal with Denmark in the same manner that it dealt with Czecho-Slovakia."

"If there are any Danish citizens who wish to join such a person they will be regarded as traitors to their country," Mr. Stauning warned.

[German newspapers frequently have denounced foreign reports of German designs on North Schleswig, former German territory now part of Denmark.]

"Denmark does not want to meddle with the affairs of other nations, and we expect that nobody will meddle with ours," Mr. Stauning said.

"We have treated the German minority in Denmark in a magnanimous way."

The Premier, who spoke at an election meeting, replied to a hope expressed by Mr. Clausen at a meeting several days ago that Germany would treat Denmark as it had treated Czecho-Slovakia.

No Change at London

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons today that "it has been decided that Czecho-Slovak diplomatic representation in London shall remain unchanged for the present."

Göring Returns to Italy

GENOA, Italy, March 22 (AP)—Field Marshal Hermann Göring arrived by train today en route to San Remo, Italy, to resume an Italian visit interrupted by the Nazi coup in Czecho-Slovakia last week.

In some Fascist circles the belief was expressed that General Göring would proceed to Rome shortly to talk to Premier Mussolini and that the visitor might go on to Libya, Italian North African Territory.

Will Maintain Legation

WARSAW, March 22 (AP)—Juraj Slavik, the Czecho-Slovak Minister to Poland, notified the Foreign Office and the German Embassy yesterday that he would not give up his Legation to the Germans unless force is used.

Mr. Slavik is preparing to sail for New York Thursday to see former President Eduard Benes, with whom, it was said here, he will organize a Czecho-Slovak protest against Germany's absorption of his republic.

Fair Exhibits Returned

KAUNAS, Lithuania, March 22 (AP)—Lithuanian exhibits awaiting shipment at Memel Port to the New York World's Fair were returned here today because of confusion at the harbor resulting from the swift change in the status of Memelland.

Shipping facilities were lacking at the Port, which British freighters left because they were unable to obtain cargoes owing to the return of Memel to Germany.

Slovaks Invited Home

BERLIN, March 22 (AP)—Any Slovak in the United States who wishes to return to Slovakia will be welcome, says the Slovak Premier, Dr. Joseph Tiso.

Interviewed yesterday at Pressburg, the Premier explained that Slovakia planned to send a Minister to Washington. He said the Slovaks now in the United States "were chased out of their country because of their Slovakian patriotism."

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The Coast Range

JOHN MUIR mentions the Coast Range twice in his book, "The Mountains of California": once to say that the bee-pastures of the range last longer and are more varied than those of the plain; again when he uses one of its low hills to view, across the Sacramento Valley, the luminous and iridescent peaks of the mighty Sierra.

The treatment is cavalier, and is not helped by the great mountaineer's acknowledgment that the Coast is the older of the two California ranges. Who would quarrel over a few million years' difference in age? The Coast Range, nevertheless, has its own repayment for those who make the effort to know it. No one, I suppose, knows all of it; for in its fullness the range forms the whole backbone of lower California, and only begins to break up where the waves from Cape Flattery roll through the Straits of Juan de Fuca in Puget Sound. It may be that it would be right to include Vancouver Island, Kadiak, and even the Aleutians, in the range. But I'll leave that to the experts. I know only part of it intimately, and I can speak only of what I know.

A LITTLE MORE than an hour's run from Los Angeles by car, the range bends inland, cupping the lower end of the San Joaquin Valley, spreading down to the Ventura and Los Angeles plains, and, at Santa Barbara, dropping abruptly into the sea. Pleasure-seekers from the southern cities, for one reason or another, seldom visit this portion of the range, finding Yosemite, Death Valley, Big Bear, and the other resorts, though farther, more accessible, and therefore more pleasant. Yet this detail of the range holds two of the state's 10,000-foot mountains, Pinos and Frazier, and its furred hills and valleys are more like the Sierra, probably, than any other mountainous portion of the extreme western continent.

I first visited the high valleys here while I was still in school. A friend had homesteaded in one of them, and I helped plant some acres of apples on a mesa which had never known any growth but sage. The mesa was more than a mile above the sea, and was circled by a frigid mountain stream, and it was my friend's idea that the apples would flourish in the cold, high altitude. They did, too—little, hard, sweet, red apples with a biting mountain flavor.

THE MEXICANS WERE in this part of the range in the beginning, long before Frémont claimed the state for the Union. Their rude mines can still occasionally be found, the heavy beams of the shaft intact behind some dense mountain growth. Borax and some gold are still taken out of here, and one of the largest cattle ranches in the state is hardly more than a stone's throw from the populous Ridge Route, thick with cars passing on the shortest road between Los Angeles and San Francisco, the occupants of which might be surprised to learn that they are skirting a cattle range nearly a hundred miles square, and as wild as anything the wild west ever offered, if you discount the absence of Indians.

Here, in the Sespe Gorge, in Piru Creek, in Hungry Valley, the casual visitor over the thin trails and roads leading to the back country must be careful to leave his car behind, for this is a region of dramatic mountain weather. Cloudbursts hurl themselves down the steep sides of the mountains in the middle of the summer, when only the single cloud that makes them hangs in the azure summer sky. They pile great rocks into the valleys and wash away anything that may have passed for a road.

THE HEART OF the range here is the long, level, Cuyama Valley, nearly as dry and arid as a desert. It can be entered by climbing the steep passes from Ojai, and it spills out to the coast, finally, through many a precipitous gorge, near Santa Maria, and into the San Joaquin near Maricopa.

Lockwood Valley, spreading into a nine-mile plain at the feet of the two highest mountains, Pinos and Frazier, has several well-known ranches around its fringes, and is perhaps the most frequented of the little valleys in the district. But every mountainside is pocketed with charming valleys and meadows, nearly all with cold mountain streams running through them; many of them, as you rise to higher altitudes, covered with juniper, manzanita, and piñon, and, still higher, with the great pine forests of the very high mountain regions. Riding through these on the discarded needles of the pines with which they are carpeted can be a pleasure which horseback riding does not always afford. My friend and his wife, on vacation trips in this part of the range, have ridden for as long as two weeks without crossing a road, or even a trail, except the trails made by the cattle and the wild animals down to the streams.

In the rocky walls of the high Topa Topas, a separate rocky range cutting into the coast range south of Lockwood, eagles are quite common, and even the giant condors are not unknown. There are no mountain sheep nor grizzly bears now, though they were once here in numbers. The brown fox, and the larger varieties of California bobcat, the mountain lion, deer, the coyote, and nearly all other forms of California wild life flourish. Early miners even left some tame cats which have become wild, growing almost to twice their normal size. They are easily tamed again, and make excellent pets.

SPRING COMES VERY late to the highest points—not until June, or even July, after the snows have gone and the warm sun has thawed out the frozen ground. But it can be worth seeing. Lupins, poppies, scarlet buglers, Indian paint brush, and a hundred other varieties of wild flower cover the mountainsides, and the valleys are studded with many kinds of lilies.

FRANK DAUGHERTY

Spring's Lightsome Touch

How potent gentleness—
coaxing the austere mien
of hills,
ash-toned and lean,
into such rounded curves
of gracious green.

GERTRUDE S. DAURIAC

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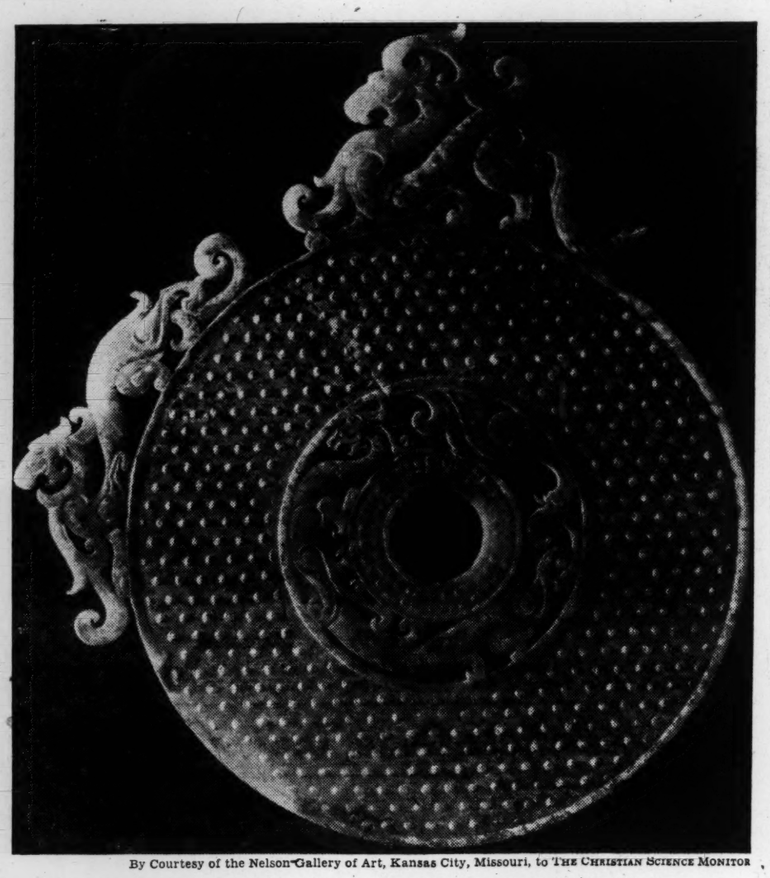

By Courtesy of the Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City, Missouri, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHINESE JADE DISK: *Period of the Warring States, 481-221 B. C.*

THIS jade disk is considered by many connoisseurs and authorities to be the finest example of archaic Chinese jade extant. It was discovered in the tombs of the Princes of Han, feudal lords who governed the state of Han during the last years of the Chou Dynasty (1122-249 B. C.). Several years ago it was acquired by the Nelson Gallery of Art in Kansas City, Missouri.

"Pi" is the Chinese term for this circular jade shape with a hole in the center. The exact use for which it was intended is not known, but it was religious and ceremonial in character and has been generally identified as a symbol of heaven (the disk shape signifying a round heaven). Such jade disks were used as badges of rank, as emblems in the investiture of lords, and for other administrative purposes of state.

The disk shown here is yellowish in color, flecked with white, and measures eight and three-quarters inches in diameter. In this connection, it should be remembered that the earliest Chinese jade is brown, yellow, greenish-gray, or cream-colored, and lustreless and opaque. A well-known authority on Chinese jade writes: "To the uninitiated the word jade connotes a bright translucent green stone, satiny in surface, ice-cold to the touch, and carved into elaborate or florid shapes. The earliest Chinese jades have none of these characteristics. They are often dull in hue, opaque in nature, and geometrical in design. . . . We must clear our minds of the notion that we are going to see any brilliant green jades of an earlier date than the thirteenth century, and for this simple reason, that the locality in which the emerald jade was quarried was not opened up by Yunnan traders with Burma till the more important epochs of Chinese creative art had closed."

There are two kinds of jade "pi," those with the so-called "grain" and those with the "rush" pattern. In this "grain" type the surface is dotted with small raised knobs similar to kernels of grain; in the "rush" pattern the surface is covered with diagonal lines, reminiscent of a mat of woven rushes. The whole design is of unusual boldness. The jade is extremely thin, which gives it translucence and fragility. Altogether, the exquisite workmanship and material make it an object of singular beauty.

H. H. A.

Strauss, the Van Gogh Of Music

THIS music glittered with the sun. The pitch of Wagner's orchestra had, after all, been predominantly sober and subdued. But in the orchestra of Strauss, the color-gamut of the plein-air painters got a musical equivalent. Those high and brilliant tints, these shimmering, biting tones, make one feel as though Strauss made music with the paintbrush of a Monet or a Van Gogh. His trumpets are high and brilliant and silvery, his violins scintillant and electric, at moments winding a lazy, happy, smoke-blue thread through the sunburnt fabric of the score. His horns glow with soft, fruity timbres. The new sweetness of color which he attains in his songs, the pale gold of "Morgen," the rose of the Serenade, the mild evening blue of "Traum durch die Dämmerung," shimmers throughout his orchestra scores. Never have wind instruments sounded more richly, dulcetly, than in that "Serenade für dreizehn Bläser." At a first hearing of "Also Sprach Zarathustra," it seemed as though the very dayspring had descended into the orchestra to make that famous, brassy opening passage. For here, in the hand of Strauss, the orchestra begins to round out its form and assume its logical shape. The various families of instruments are made independent; often play separately. The shattering brass of which Berlioz had dreamt is realized. Violas d'amore, hecklephones, wind-machines, are introduced into the band: the familiar instruments are used in unfamiliar registers. Through the tone-poems of Strauss, the orchestral composer for the first time has a suitable palette, and can achieve a brilliance as great as that which the modern painter can attain.—From "Musical Portraits," by PAUL ROSENFELD. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Flowers of Persia

WE WENT to the vine-fields and then separated, as we realized that we could work better alone. Nancy was always looking for tiny groundlings, and I for garden plants, and the method is quite different. The singet trees were in full bloom, the air heavy with their scent. The sprays of golden blossom swung like tiny bells in the breeze, their grey-green leaves covered with a silver sheen, fluttering above the flowers like little hands. They are known as the "poor man's olive," but I called them the "rich man's treasure." Their botanical name is *Elaeagnus orientalis*, but they seem quite different from the ones we name as such at home, which have not their scent or colour. My room was fragrant with the great branches I brought in. . . .

The flowers we found at Sultanabad were various, and many were lovely. At first the vine-fields and plains were bare; a few leaves of bulbs pushed their points through the hard earth; but, as the sun grew hotter, they quickly spread in a sheet of colour between the vines. Our first treasure was the local green variety of *Iris caucasica*.

On the banks in the vine-fields grew another iris, with small, deep-blue flowers. . . . This was *Iris sisyrinchium*. Sheets of pale mauve *Gladiolus* were there, buried deep in the earth, unmindful of the snow and hard winter. . . .

There was a low shrub of the Daphne family which grew in drifts, its flowers varying from pale greeny-cream to pink-tinged yellow. Its scent, elusive and faint, filled the air, though one was not conscious of it if one smelled the flowers. With these grew the great horned poppy, flaunting its scarlet head in the air, only to be eaten quickly by a passing donkey. It was always a race between us and them who got the plants! Thistles were their greatest delicacy, and of these there were many in colour and shape, blue, purple, and brown heads, with malachite, jade or grey foliage. The roots of one were used as a vegetable; there were piles of it for sale in the bazaars. They are fried in mutton fat, and eaten in the spring. . . .

In the garden grew several roses which we didn't know: a tight little double pink and white with a faint scent, and a red rose whose flowers became striped with white as it aged. It was amusing to see the roses pushed away in corners, and the big jars in front of the house filled with the homely cabbage as ornament.—ALICE FULLERTON, in "To Persia for Flowers." (London: Oxford University Press.)

Renewal

SMALL wonder that we witness this rebirth
With old, almost forgotten hopes again
Stirring within us. Here at last made plain
Is the green remembered pattern of the earth
Punctually recurring. We discerned
No reason, no fruition and no form
In the marginless cold, the wild unpatterned storm.
But now each leaf and bloom is spread and turned
To its exact, inalienable shape.
We who were lost, see everywhere line on line
The sure unerring growth of a design,
And feel ourselves part of it. Later the rose, the grape,
Will deepen each to its color—Now faith starts
To renew its ancient pattern in our hearts.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

"Eternal unfolding of Life"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY of the world's workers are needing and seeking rest. Wearied by excessive or unsuccessful toil, discouraged by a seemingly continuous sense of burden, they may believe that rest is to be found only in a cessation of activity, or in a change of occupation or of scene. Some may have opportunity to experience these changes and gain from them a temporary sense of refreshment. But eventually each one learns that true rest is spiritual; that it is found only in turning away from the sense of life as material to find God as the only Life or creative power.

It is recorded in the first chapter of Genesis that God saw all He had created, and saw that it was good. All that He makes, all that He knows and governs, is good, and in infinite good there is no weariness. Christ Jesus who understood God, and demonstrated Christ, the true idea of God, said to all the weary ones for all time (Matthew 11:28, 29): "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls." Rest, then, is to be found in Christ, which Mary Baker Eddy defines on page 583 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" as "the divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error."

This makes it very clear that we must turn from the false material sense of life in matter to know God as the only Life, the source of all real strength and harmony, and to know man as His likeness, the reflection of Soul. Mrs. Eddy emphasizes this point in Science and Health, where she says (p. 335), "Only by losing the false sense of Soul can we gain the eternal unfolding of Life as immortality brought to light." This view may at first seem to the heavy laden to be transcendental rather than practical, although they may at the same time admit that Jesus had a practical mission to mankind, and that those who accept his teachings are expected to follow his example, insofar as it seems possible for them to do so.

The rest that comes to human thought as it is opened to "the eternal unfolding of Life," and to the Christ which rebukes the claims of corporeal sense and reveals the immortality of man, is immeasurable. Through some understanding of this teaching many a student of Christian Science has found true rest, even in the midst of heavy toil, because in looking to God and His Christ, he is turning from the false sense of Soul in matter. Mrs. Eddy, who labored incessantly to prove the reality of being as Spirit and its manifestation, and to bless all mankind through her work, said of herself (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 133), "In the midst of depressing care and labor I turn constantly to divine Love for guidance, and find rest."

In following this teaching many are learning that they do not need to leave their work in order to find rest and strength. Rather is thought lifted to Truth, which rebukes and destroys the claims of corporeality and brings to light the immortality of man. Then if some pleasant period of relaxation from duties comes into his experience, he cherishes these precious hours as affording opportunity to contemplate the goodness of God, and to acknowledge Him as the source of limitless power and strength, so that he may return to his work with refreshed vision of "the eternal unfolding of Life."

This "eternal unfolding of Life" cannot be deterred or interrupted. It is continuous, whatever erring sense may claim of limited powers or restricted ability. Then, in our daily round, do we listen to the false corporeal sense which expresses itself in weariness, sorrow, discouragement; or are we, through Christ, Truth, rebuking this false sense, claiming, and rejoicing in, man's immortality? When a child is told of the goodness and love and ever-presence of God, usually he accepts this teaching and believes it and expects this goodness to appear in his experience. Are the child's seniors as ready in their expectation of good, as simple in their faith, as trustful of the love of the Father-Mother God?

Only the fables of corporeality seem to exclude from thought and experience "the eternal unfolding of Life" or harmony. Only the Christ, Truth, rebukes and destroys corporeal belief and reveals present immortality. All may learn in Christian Science how to let these falsities be destroyed by Truth, that they may find the immortality and perfection of spiritual man, as God's reflection. The understanding of Truth silences the demands of material sense, and demonstrates the ever-present, unfailing strength which comes from Mind or Soul. The Psalmist declared (Psalms 46:1), "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." Many have proved this spiritual assurance applicable in their everyday affairs, as well as in the solving of their graver problems. And each demonstration of the power of Spirit is added proof of man's immortality.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"L'éternel déroulement de la Vie"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

SOUVENT ceux qui ont accompli de grandes tâches aspirent au repos dont ils pensent avoir besoin. Lassés d'un travail excessif et peut-être infructueux, découragés par les fardeaux dont ils semblent toujours sentir le poids, ils croient qu'ils trouveraient le repos soit en cessant toute activité, soit en changeant de résidence ou d'occupation. Certains ont pu modifier ainsi le cadre de leur vie, ce qui a été pour eux un délassement temporaire. Mais tôt ou tard chacun doit apprendre que le vrai repos est spirituel: on ne l'obtient qu'en se détournant d'un sens de vie matériel pour trouver en Dieu la seule Vie, l'unique pouvoir créateur.

Le premier chapitre de la Genèse nous dit que Dieu contempla tout ce qu'Il avait fait et vit que cela était très bien. Ce qu'Il crée, ce qu'Il connait et gouverne, est toujours bon; aucune lassitude ne se rencontre dans le bien infini. Le Christ Jésus comprenait Dieu, il démontrait le Christ, la véritable idée de Dieu; à l'humanité lassée, il adressait ces paroles applicables dans tous les siècles (Matthieu 11:28, 29): "Venez à moi, vous tous qui êtes fatigués et chargés, et je vous soulagerai. Chargez-vous de mon joug, et recevez mon enseignement; car je suis doux et humble de cœur. Et vous trouverez le repos de vos âmes!" Donc le repos se trouve en Christ, ce Christ qu'à la page 583 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)* Mary Baker Eddy définit en ces termes: "La manifestation divine de Dieu, qui vient à la chair pour détruire l'erreur incarnée."

Ceci montre bien que nous devons nous détourner du faux sens matériel de vie dans la matière pour connaitre Dieu en tant que seule Vie, source de toute force et de toute harmonie réelles, et pour connaitre l'homme — réflexion de l'Ame — créé à la ressemblance divine. Appuyant sur cette obligation, Mrs. Eddy déclare, dans *Science et Santé* (p. 335): "Ce n'est qu'en perdant le faux sens de l'Ame que nous pouvons atteindre à l'éternel déroulement de la Vie en tant qu'immortalité mise en lumière." Aux humains fatigués et chargés, il peut paraitre que cette vue est transcendantale et non pratique; pourtant beaucoup admettent que Jésus avait auprès du genre humain une mission pratique et que ceux qui acceptent ses enseignements doivent suivre son exemple dans la mesure où ils en voient la possibilité.

Quand elle s'ouvre à "l'éternel déroulement de la Vie," au Christ qui réprouve les prétentions du sens corporel et révèle l'immortalité de l'homme, la pensée goûte un repos incommensurable. Grâce à la compréhension de ces enseignements, une foule de Scientistes Chrétiens ont trouvé le vrai repos même au sein des labeurs, parce que tournant leurs regards vers Dieu et Son Christ, ils se détournaient du faux sens de l'Ame dans la matière. Mrs. Eddy, qui travailla sans relâche pour prouver la réalité de l'être en tant qu'Esprit et sa manifestation, et pour faire du bien à toute l'humanité, a pu dire en parlant d'elle-même (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 133): "Au milieu de soins et de labeurs accablants, je me tourne sans cesse vers l'Amour divin pour être guidée, et je trouve le repos."

Ceux qui suivent ces enseignements apprennent que pour trouver le repos et la force, ils n'ont pas besoin de quitter leur travail. Ils élèvent plutôt leur pensée vers la Vérité qui, réprouvant et détruisant les prétentions du sens corporel, met en lumière l'immortalité de l'homme. S'il leur arrive de pouvoir interrompre leur activité pour jouir d'une période de délassement, ils trouvent dans ces heures précieuses l'occasion de contempler la bonté de Dieu, de reconnaitre en Lui la source de la force et du pouvoir illimités; ils peuvent ensuite reprendre leur tâche avec une vision renouvelée en ce qui concerne "l'éternel déroulement de la Vie."

Rien ne saurait soit empêcher soit interrompre cet "éternel déroulement de la Vie." Il est continu, malgré tout ce qu'un faux sens peut prétendre quant à la limitation des forces, à la restriction des aptitudes. Lorsque nous vaquons à nos occupations quotidiennes, écoutons-nous le faux sens corporel qui s'exprime par la fatigue, le chagrin, le découragement? Réprouvons-nous au contraire ce faux sens en nous appuyant sur le Christ, la Vérité, et revendiquons-nous avec joie l'immortalité de l'homme? Un enfant à qui l'on parle de la bonté de Dieu, de Son amour, de Sa présence constante, accepte généralement ces faits; il les croit, il s'attend à ce que le bien se manifeste dans son existence. Nous autres, les aînés, sommes-nous aussi prompts à nous attendre au bien, aussi simples dans notre foi, aussi confiants en l'amour du Père-Mère Dieu?

Seules les fables du sens corporel paraissent exclure de notre pensée et de notre existence "l'éternel déroulement de la Vie" — l'harmonie. Seul le Christ, la Vérité, réprouve et détruit la croyance corporelle pour révéler l'immortalité présente. En Science Chrétienne, tous peuvent apprendre à laisser la Vérité détruire les mensonges, puis à trouver l'immortalité et la perfection de l'homme spirituel, reflet de Dieu. La compréhension de la Vérité fait taire les exigences du sens matériel; elle démontre la force infaillible et toujours présente qui vient de l'Entendement ou de l'Ame. Le Psalmiste déclarait (Psaume 46:2): "Dieu est pour nous un refuge, un rempart, un secours dans nos détresses." Beaucoup ont prouvé que cette assurance spirituelle peut s'appliquer non seulement aux problèmes les plus graves, mais aux affaires de chaque jour. Et toute démonstration du pouvoir de l'Esprit prouve à nouveau l'immortalité de l'homme.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Field of the Cloth Of Gold

I HAD read about it many times, and the romance of its name had always attracted me. I knew that it was somewhere in France, but, further than that, my ideas of its location were very hazy, and when I chanced to learn at Calais that the famous "Field" was only fifteen miles distant, I at once determined to see it, and my spirits experienced an instant uplift. What would it be like? Surely it would be very beautiful with such a name!

Its claim to the title has nothing to do with the attractiveness of the place itself. The christening occurred nearly four centuries ago, when Henry the Eighth was King of England, and Francis the First was King of France. . . .

The neighborhood of Calais was chosen as a convenient place of meeting and there, on a broad plain, the two kings came together in June, 1519, and were companions, they and their attendant hosts, in nearly three weeks of merrymaking, that were full of ceremony, gay processions, and all sorts of feats of arms. Sham castles had been built and temporary chapels erected. . . . there were silk tents, gold lace, gilded statues, and a most gorgeous assembly of lords and ladies; and, finally, magnificent above all the rest, there were the kings and queens of France and England, and the great Cardinal Wolsey. No wonder, with all this pomp and glitter, that the spot should be known ever after as the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." . . .

I now started in earnest to seek the Field of the Cloth of Gold. A rough farm road led in what I judged to be the right direction and I followed it until I met a soldier in a rainbow uniform. I showed him a paper on which I had the name of the "Field" written in French. We then held a little conversation on the subject. . . .

I sought a hillock and sat down to look about. It was on an open, slightly rolling plain—a vast expanse of unfenced green fields, growing to wheat, sugar-beets and other crops. On this plain at long intervals, there were little wooded villages whence came the peasant tillers of the soil every morning, and to which they returned every evening. A half mile distant was a public road. It stretched away with endless straightness over the long, low waves of the plain, and this road, as far as one could see in both directions, was lined with an avenue of clean-trunk elms.

Aside from the villages in the groves, and the tree-lined road, and a rude windmill crowning a near swell, the plain was almost unbroken. The sun shown with a dreamy heat, and a light breeze blew that made the grain-fields, in which the slender stalks were just heading, break into green billows. Flies buzzed about me, there were big beetles blundering through the grass, and the air was melodious with bird songs.

In a near field a man and a woman were hoeing turnips. In another field was a group of a dozen blue-gowned women, all in a line on their knees weeding. In still another field not far away, another man was harrowing, and on the borders of the field sat a spectacled old woman sewing. At her side was a basket that I suppose must have contained the family lunch. The prevalence of women on the plain gave it a very domestic air, and this, added to the rustic peacefulness of the scene, made it difficult to realize that right there was held, long ago, what was perhaps the most gaudy and famous tournament the world has ever known. That it should be so tranquil and so like any other plain was a little disappointing.

No monument had been erected or anything whatever done to make the place conspicuous and such pilgrims as seek out this historic spot find the gentle, undulating farmlands with the golden name wholly in the possession of nature and the plodding peasantry.—From "Along French Byways," by CLIFTON JOHNSON. (New York: Macmillan.)

Waiting for Sound

WHAT sound will break this brittle silence,
Hardening as lacquer on the surface of the night?
Will it be the ominous and mournful owl,
The wailing coyote, the yelping hound?
Or will it be, more shattering,
The mockingbird, thrusting with arrows of gold
Against the taut stillness
And filling the night
With shining fragments of song?

KEITH THOMAS

Science and Health
With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Civil Service Favor Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A proposal now before the Government to abolish all special dispensation to Federal civil servants, who have reached the age of retirement, would mean that 500 employees of the service would be required to give up their jobs.

This proposal was made by the Civil Service Superannuation Act Committee and submitted to Fernand Rinfret, under whose state department the civil service is administered.

The regulations call for the retirement of department deputies at 70 and all other employees at 65. In cases where the civil servant's contribution is regarded as essential and not immediately replaceable, the Minister of the department may extend the service for another five years, through an order-in-council.

The proposed reform would mean that retirement would be compulsory at those ages with the extension clause removed entirely. The Superannuation Act requires civil servants to contribute five per cent of their salary each year under the Consolidated Revenue Act, which provides for pensions.

While there have been charges that the extension privilege has been abused and that the retirement of many now in the service would work to the advantage not only of younger employees but the service as a whole, there has been no indication that the Government will take action this year.

Codes Made by Machinery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—A new machine for coding and decoding messages automatically has been patented by a Swedish inventor.

It is claimed that the cipher machine is capable of producing so many code combinations that their number would have to be written with one hundred noughts.

The fundamental principle of the machine, which is said to be both simple and reliable, is that each letter of the alphabet corresponds to a certain mathematical value. In ciphering messages the text is automatically converted into a number of values which in their turn are changed through a system of mathematical operations. Consequently a jumble of letters appears on a strip of paper which constitutes the cipher desired. The recipient, having the cipher key, has only to adjust his machine correctly, dial the letter combination received and the message appears on the paper strip in his machine, printed in clear text with letter spacing.

The Cryptographer, as it is called, looks like an ordinary calculating machine. Thanks to its light weight it can easily be carried, which is of great importance for military use. For more comprehensive cipher operations by Government Departments, a larger electrically driven machine fitted with an ordinary typewriter keyboard is also manufactured.

Foster Memorial Carillon To Chime at New York Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Tunes of "America's composer," Stephen Foster, which he first hummed among southern hills, soon will peal out over the New York World's Fair from the largest carillon ever built, to be lodged in the spire of the Florida exhibit building.

The 25-ton musical instrument, originally designed to be installed in the projected Stephen Foster Memorial on the banks of the famed Suwannee River in Florida, will remain in New York until after the Fair, when it will be removed to its permanent location in the Memorial at White Springs, Fla.

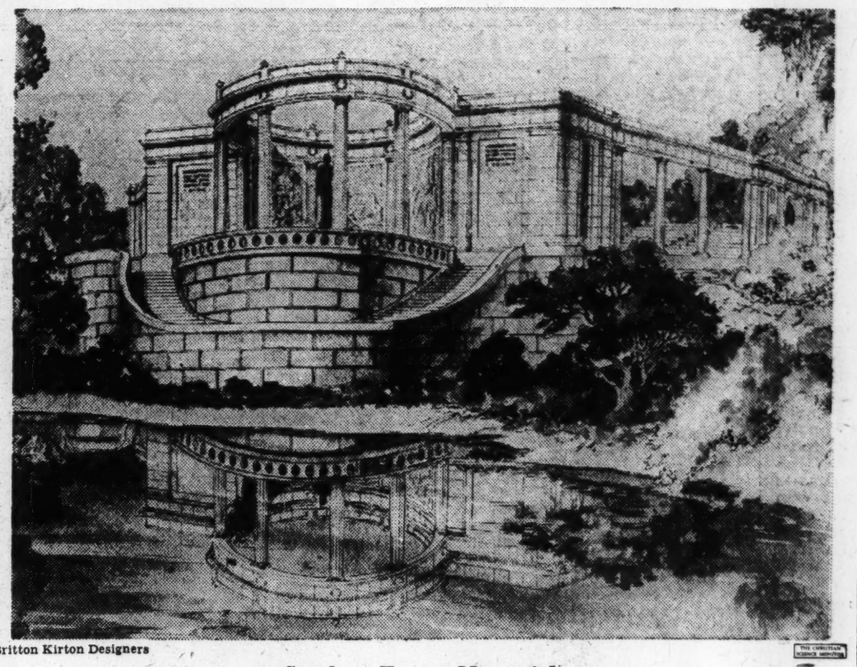
In addition to being the largest carillon ever built, the huge instrument is novel by its deviation from the old English style of carillon construction, with the substitution of hollow, tubular bells in place of the customary companiform bells.

When the tubular type bell is struck, every ounce of metal in it is set in vibration, whereas only a small portion of the total metal content in the old style bell is vibrated when it is struck. Because of this fact, a tubular bell weighing only a few hundred pounds may equal in tone quality an old style bell weighing many tons, it is pointed out by the officials of the J. C. Deagan Co., Chicago, builders of the carillon.

Principal difficulty encountered in present carillon playing is the "running together" of tones as they are successively struck—much the same as colors "run together" when inexpertly applied in painting. This is overcome in the new carillon by the use of electric dampers to silence each tone as the following one is struck. The largest tubular bell in the carillon will be more than 13 feet long. The smallest will be four feet.

Fair officials expect the instrument to be completely installed in the Florida building by April 20 at the latest. There, in addition to playing several concerts daily, it will be used to indicate the quarters and hours by the Westminster chimes. The carillon may be operated automatically by the use of rolls, similar to those of a player piano, or by a small electric keyboard, especially designed for concert use.

The Stephen Foster Memorial, permanent home of the carillon, is to be erected on a bluff overlooking the Suwannee River. It has been designed by the architect, Britton Kirton, of Jacksonville, to express in marble "the simplicity, friendliness, dignity and rhythm found in all the composer's songs." The structure will stand open to the sky in a 100-acre park of wooded land at White Springs, Fla. Facing the river, in the open rotunda circled by columns, will stand a bronze figure of Foster, slightly over life-size. Flanking either side of the rotunda will be two wings, in one of which there will be space for a small museum to house several of the original Foster manuscripts and other mementoes. Just behind this front central mass will be built the open-air amphitheater, the rotunda's back serving as a bandshell and stage.



Britton Kirton Designers

Stephen Foster Memorial

Sketch of memorial to American composer of songs as it will look on the banks of the Suwanee River, near White Springs, Fla., to house the carillon now in the Florida Building at the New York World Fair.

Another British Protest

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—The British Government instructed Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, its ambassador in Tokyo, today to protest to Japan against the bombing of Kian, Kiangsi Province, on March 15 when one British missionary was killed.

Censorship Acts Of Japan Bring New U. S. Protest

SHANGHAI, March 22 (AP)—Continued Japanese censorship in spite of previous representations today caused United States Consul General Clarence E. Gauss to lodge a fresh protest.

This protest specifically concerned confiscation of volumes of Harold Lashwell's "World Propaganda," which had been addressed to the Chinese-American Publishing Company, and removal of the Chinese section from the Asia magazine.

Chinese Leader Shot

SHANGHAI, March 22 (AP)—Domei, the official Japanese news agency, reported from Hanoi, French Indo-China, today, that Chinese gunmen had fatally injured Tseng Chung-ming, former Chinese Government leader, in an attempted assassination of Wang Ching-wei, former Premier, who was expelled Jan. 1 from China's Kuomintang (Nationalist) Party for advocating peace with Japan.

Wang escaped, but Tseng's wife and two servants were severely wounded. Tseng was the deposed leader's secretary and formerly Vice-Minister of Railways. He held several high political and Government posts in Nanking.

Hanoi police arrested two suspected gunmen.

Wang has been in Hanoi since the first of the year, when it was reported he had secretly attempted to gain the support of Szechwan and Yunnan Province military leaders for his program of making peace with Japan.

Buffalo Gone, Indians Ranch

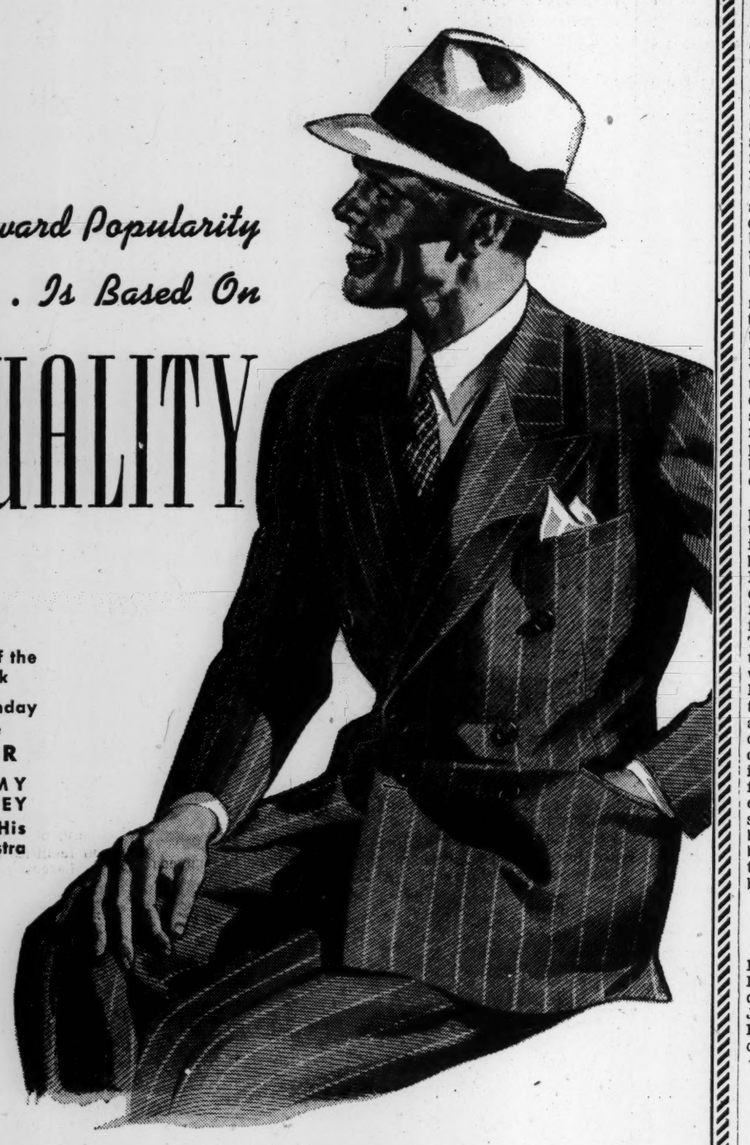
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Blackfoot Indians living on the Peigan Reserve in the Pincher Creek region of Alberta have made good ranchers and farmers, are among the most prosperous and self-reliant of Canada's Indians, according to a report of the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources at Ottawa. The tribe has about 2,000 Shorthorn and Heresford cattle, 2,000 horses and 5,000 acres of their 9,000-acre reserve under cultivation.

Ranching operations on the Peigan Reserve are carried out by the Indians themselves on a co-operative basis. The cattle herd belongs to 65 individuals who stage a grand round-up each summer, during which each owner's brand is tallied. As a precaution against mange, the animals are put through dipping pens under supervision of a Government inspector. The cattle are among the best herds of beef cattle in southern Alberta. On the market the Indian cattle bring premium prices. From sales of about 400 head yearly the owners derive an annual revenue of from $15,000 to $20,000 at present prices. The reserve is in the shortgrass country, containing an ideal winter grazing range.

The successful transformation of these Indian people from hunters to farmers and ranchers has been accomplished within two generations. Before the coming of the white man, these Indians lived mainly on the great buffalo herds, but with the advance of settlements and depletion of game resources that followed in its wake, they were left practically destitute. With their land suitable for agriculture and stock-raising, the Canadian Government supplied them with stock and equipment, establishing them as farmers and ranchers under competent instructors.

HOWARD CLOTHES



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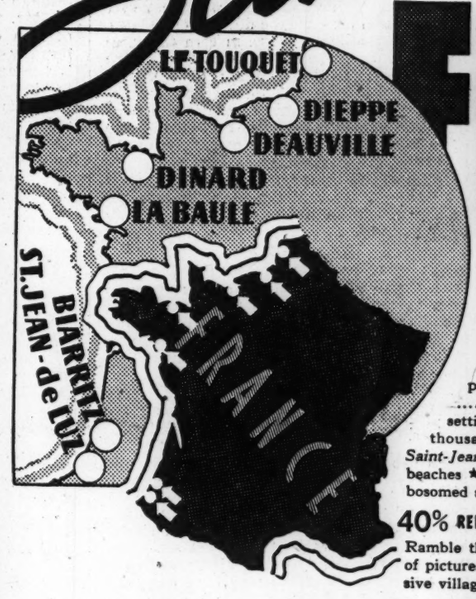
500 SEVENTH AVE. N.W. Cor. 37th St.
972 THIRD AVE.. N.W. Cor. 58th St.
149 E. 125th ST.... Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST.... Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE.... Near 148th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD. Nr. Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLAN'T ST. Bt. B'w'y & Church
100 DELANCEY ST. N.E. Cr. Ludlow St.

BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE.. 1 blk. fr. Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY.... Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST.....Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AV. Cor. Putn'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE... Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE. Cor. Watkins St.
160 JAY ST.. (Factory Sales Room)

JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

CHANNEL AND ATLANTIC Seashore RESORTS OF FRANCE



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Put the stimulus of variety into your summer holiday!...come to France's sunny seashore...discover the Gallic secret of enjoying life economically ★ Enchanted *Le Touquet* with its magnificent pool and three golf courses...*Dieppe*, focus of fashion ...*Deauville* and *Dinard*, colorful as jewels, flowery setting for flowering romance...*La Baule* with its four thousand villas and luxurious palaces... *Biarritz* and *Saint-Jean-de-Luz*, where cabanas flare like torches on sandy beaches ★ From the golden coasts of Picardy to the broad-bosomed sands of the Riviera...*the season by the sea is on!*

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GRACIOUS, CHILD... FOR A BRIDE OF SIX MONTHS YOU CAN MAKE HADDOCK TASTE BETTER THAN ANYBODY, I KNOW!
THIS IS BIRDS EYE QUICK-FROZEN HADDOCK!
QUICK-FROZEN? I'D HAVE SWORN IT HAD JUST BEEN CAUGHT!
YOU'RE GETTING CLOSE, AUNTY.
STOP TEASING, AND LET YOUR OLD AUNTIE IN ON THE SECRET!
THE SECRET IS QUICK-FREEZING. IT SEALS IN THE GLORIOUS OCEAN-FRESHNESS RIGHT AT THE DOCKS OF BOSTON. THE QUALITY CAN'T CHANGE!
SO THAT'S WHY IT'S SO MUCH BETTER!
THAT'S ONLY ONE REASON! MY GROCER SAYS BIRDS EYE SELECT ONLY THE FRESHEST, PLUMPEST HADDOCK. IT'S QUICK-FREEZING PLUS FINEST QUALITY THAT ENABLES BIRDS EYE TO GUARANTEE ALL THEIR FISH.
WELL, THIS TASTES GRAND! MUST BE EXPENSIVE, THOUGH.
NOT A BIT! BIRDS EYE HADDOCK FILLETS COME TRIMMED OF ALL WASTE. SO 1 LB. EQUALS 3 LBS. OF WHOLE HADDOCK. AT 21¢ LB. THEY COST NO MORE THAN WHOLE HADDOCK AT 7¢ LB.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1939

Morgan Group Extending Its Youth Service

In addition to its day nursery for babies the Memorial has a Goodwill Inn for Boys.

By Pearl P. Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mothers in the South End are sending their babies to the Morgan Memorial, not in the Goodwill bags, of course, though what comes out of the strange and wonderful miscellany ranging from bicycle tires to silk hats is the cause. It is the cause inasmuch as the remarkable organization situated between Wheeler and Kirkland Streets, in what is known as Boston's South End, developed largely from industries based on the salvage of things that people throw away.

Most people in Massachusetts probably have heard of the church of no denomination founded in 1868 by Henry Morgan, who said "The poor do not belong to any denomination; the world is my field." And many have heard of a pastor who succeeded him in 1895, the Rev. Edgar J. Helms, who found that the people of his congregations needed food and clothing, and started out with a gunny sack to beg for them from door to door. He hired destitute persons to mend and make over garments donated to him, and thus began the salvaging process which employs and cares for the needy. The Industries now operate a fleet of 38 trucks, and use 1,200 full Goodwill bags in running the plant for one day.

Care of Children

The Morgan Memorial's care of neighborhood children and of wandering boys is not so generally known. It frequently happens in the South End that a mother must go to work in a factory and has no one at home with whom to leave little ones under school age. Up to the time that Dr. Helms established the Goodwill Day Nursery it was not uncommon to come across children huddled, undernourished, and frightened, in cold tenements, tied to a bedpost during the mother's absence.

Early each morning between 40 and 50 mothers or older brothers or sisters bring eager little ones to the attractive new building adjoining the other Morgan Memorial property, and collect them again before the Nursery closes at 5:30 p. m. Everything to be found in the most up-to-date private kindergarten or nursery is available to these tiny residents of brick blocks who have had nothing to play on before except a fire escape and, in many instances, no toys but empty cans.

They hang up their coats and hats, as they are lovingly taught, in tiny lockers built especially for the sizes of two-to-five-year-olds. They are put into clean little smocks with gay flowers or candy stripes on them. Huge, dark eyes that remind one of Persian fairy tales glitter with delight if one of the teachers ties a gay ribbon on hair not too frequently combed. At five it is sometimes necessary to assume the role of interpreter and translate a mother's Arabic or Italian to the one in charge.

Real Dolls

Toys are selected from cubby holes just the right heights for those who are making their first acquaintance with real dolls, or painted engines, or teddy bears. Bubblers at convenient places throughout the buildnig are just high enough for a child to get his own drink of water. His tooth brush is identified by a picture of the dog or horse or truck or something else he has selected from the pages of a magazine.

At ten every morning, in the sunny, prettily furnished play room or class room, each child is given fruit juice or cereal and crackers. A carefully planned and daintily served, hot dinner is ready at noon. This meal is followed by a nap, on special "good posture" beds made at the Industries, and before the children are taken away to their homes they are given a glass of milk.

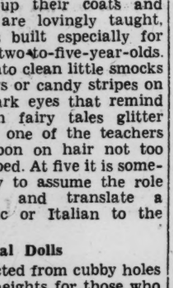
The teachers are trained workers, and students from Radcliffe College and the Wheelock School go there for student-teach work. Miss Ruth Capen, the present Superintendent, has worked with these children for 14 years. The Nursery is supported by the Woman's Auxiliary to Morgan Memorial. Some one is always thinking of something the children need and supplying it. The two slender young trees in the playground were recently planted there. They are the only trees in the world to many little girls and boys. Before they appeared the nearest ones were on Boston Common, and one has to be very big indeed to walk that far.

The newest activity of the Morgan Memorial is that of the Charles

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 20's; somewhat warmer Thursday; moderate northerly winds, becoming southerly Thursday.

Vermont: Fair with slowly rising temperature tonight; Thursday fair and warmer.

Other New England States: Fair and continued cold tonight; Thursday fair and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north or northwest winds diminishing tonight and becoming southerly Thursday; fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	20	20	New Orleans	60	56
Bermuda	62	60	New York	26	24
Chicago	36	34	Norfolk	46	38
Denver	40	38	Philadelphia	28	26
Kansas City	38	32	St. Louis	48	48
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	54	54	Washington	38	38
Minneapolis	34	34			

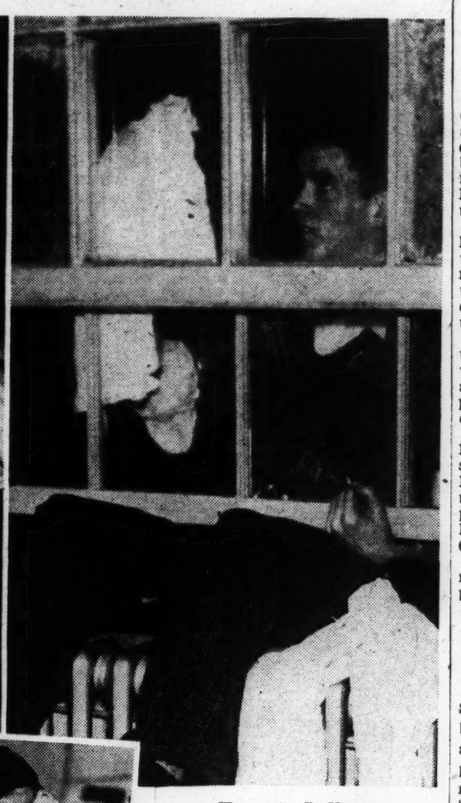
A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 22.
B—Minimum, March 21.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:05 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Thursdays, 12:20 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:27 p. m.

Where 'Goodwill' Reigns in Atmosphere of Benevolence

Goodwill Day Nursery
With the smaller children at the Morgan Memorial, Boston



Francis Sullivan
Cleans windows in dormitory of Morgan Memorial

By a Staff Photographer
Dr. Emil M. Hartl With Son Billy and John Bova
Dr. Hartl is director of the Morgan Memorial Charles Hayden Goodwill Inn for Boys in Boston

Anthony Savickas
Gives the wheel of a bicycle an examination before repairing.

Night Talks Net 'Definite' Gains In Truck Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 22—Lifting the veil of secrecy which clouded their activities for more than eight hours, a negotiating board headed by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, and including Federal, State, and union officials and truck owners, adjourned a conference here early today but reported "definite progress" toward a settlement of the 3-day-old strike of truck drivers.

In the only statement issued after the secret all-night parley, Governor Vanderbilt said other conferences would be held. When and where, he would not state. It was apparent future meetings would be kept private knowledge in an effort to protect negotiators from interruption by newspapermen and others who have made it a point to assemble near conference rooms in the past.

Moriarty Present

James T. Moriarty, Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor, and Carl E. L. Gill, Federal conciliator, sat in the all-night meeting. Mr. Moriarty would make no statement after the session as to his part in the deliberation.

All was reported quiet along the border fronts where mass picket lines were kept by the unions to prevent interstate trucking. Using pleasure cars to cut off "flying squads," a few trucks ran the blockade late last night but police report no disorder as the truck operators were able to outdistance the strikers due to their protection cars.

However, industrial plants outside of Providence are feeling the effect of the failure of movement of trucks not engaged in carrying perishable goods. Several have curtailed operations thus placing hundreds of workers on short time.

The first serious effect on industry of the strike was noticed today when the S. E. Rains Handkerchief Company of Warren, was closed for lack of materials, throwing 250 persons out of work. John C. Howland, manager, said all cloth is trucked into the plant from New Jersey and the last shipment which arrived March 18 had been used up.

Gloucester Mole Bids Cut Estimate

Repairs to the Gloucester Harbor Breakwater, necessitated by the hurricane of last September and other storms—estimated by the United States Army Engineers to cost $14,811—can be made for less than $11,000, the Boston office of the Engineers announced today after bids had been received from three contracting concerns. The bids are being sent to Washington, D. C., and the award will be made from there.

The lowest bidder was the General Lighterage Company of Portland, Maine, at $10,709. William R. Farrell & Son, Inc., Boston, bid $11,486; John Forward, Inc., Medford, $12,899.

The work must be started within 20 calendar days of the date the award is made and must be finished within 100 days.

Smaller Business Men To Hear Governor Aiken

Resolutions calling for a sane foreign policy, tax reduction, and a balanced budget will be adopted at a meeting of the first annual conference of the Smaller Business Association of New England, Saturday, March 25, at the Hotel Lenox.

Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont will be principal speaker, his subject being "The Price of Regulation." Business men and women throughout New England will meet to participate in a round-table discussion, led by Arthur J. C. Underhill, manager of the Boston News Bureau.

A feature of the Conference will be an industrial exhibit, displaying products of members of the Association.

New Hampshire Plans to Replace Timber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 22—Forestry problems are in the front in New Hampshire this spring. New Hampshire has long realized that its fast depleting forest resources constitute a definite threat to the future of many industries depending upon this source for raw material. A program to encourage timberland ownership and development was just getting under way when the hurricane of last fall made another serious inroad into the forests.

New Hampshire private and public agencies now are prepared to tackle the problem from two angles. Down timber must be salvaged, the forests cleaned up, and steps taken to prevent forest fires. Planting of seedlings, clearing for seedlings already started, advancement of modern forest methods for maximum production, and efforts to encourage all these through tax relief, are now proposed.

Full Sports Season

The winter sports area of New Hampshire has had one of the first

The Week in New Hampshire

"full length" seasons in a number of years. Good skiing conditions came rather early, persisted, and appear to be headed for several more weeks. The Cannon Mountain aerial passenger tramway has been the big attraction of the winter, but officials believe that the extensive patronage cannot be attributed to its newness alone, but to the fact that those using it are pleased with the facilities and that their enthusiasm will lead to increased use in coming years.

Next winter the Cannon Mountain tramway may have a little competition in the new tramway and development that is planned for Ossipee, where more than $500,000 is expected to be expended in developing winter sports facilities.

The real skiing season in Tuckerman's Ravine is just about to open. When the snow is deep it is difficult to get up into the Ravine and it is little used. But when the snow has started to disappear from most other spots, the skiers throng into the Ravine, where they may expect skiing into June and possibly to some degree in July.

Labor Proposals

Industry and labor in New Hampshire are having their days in "court" over proposed legislation aimed to bring workers employed in intrastate industry in New Hampshire under practically the same coverage as is afforded workers in interstate industry under Federal laws. Gov. Francis P. Murphy and other State officials believe that the State should unify its labor laws with those of the Federal Government. In this direction, bills are now before the Legislature calling for the establishment of a State Labor Relations Board, patterned after the National Labor Relations Board, and a State Wage and Hour Administration, similar to the Federal Wage and Hour Administration.

Clarification of Bay State Picketing Laws Sought

Clarification of the laws regarding peaceful picketing to eliminate the present confusion as to what constitutes such activity, was demanded today by Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D), of Ware, before the Legislative Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Sawyer's demand came as a memorandum from Daniel J. Lynch, legislative spokesman for Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. This memorandum pointed out that because of conflicting court opinions as to whether union men not employed in an establishment where a strike is in progress have a right to join picket lines, clarification of the present laws is necessary. In addition, Mr. Lynch said, it was difficult to determine how far picketing may be legally conducted.

Alfred Baker Lewis, Secretary of the Socialist Party in Massachusetts, said the present confusion has been used by police as a means to break up orderly picket lines. He added: "This bill is vitally important to protect the rights of workers in pursuing their legitimate ends towards bringing employers to terms in a labor dispute. Refusal to act favorably on this bill will result in the making of industrial autocracy."

The chief opposition to the various bills to prevent municipalities from interfering with peaceful picketing and the distribution of handbills and other literature, came from George L. Barnes, legislative counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. Mr. Barnes said "While these bills differ somewhat in the specific objects sought by their provisions, they may, however, be fairly characterized as bills to remove and extinguish all police and municipal restriction and regulation concerning picketing, and restricting the power of the Courts in the issue of injunctions to restrain unlawful picketing."

WPA Gets $1.50 to Help Pay for a Sidewalk

WHITINSVILLE, Mass., March 22 (AP)—The Works Progress Administration got a "lift" in its heavy spending program today from an unidentified correspondent who enclosed $1.50 to help pay for a sidewalk.

Stanislaw Ziemba, WPA agent for Whitinsville, received an unsigned letter reading: "Mr. Frank Zeemba, plees us for sidwalk. Thank you."

Mr. Ziemba turned the $1.50 over to Town Treasurer James C. Brown.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"Aida," (Verdi), presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Elisabeth Rethberg, Bruna Castagna, Giovanni Martinelli, John Charles Thomas, Ezio Pinza, Norman Cordon, Ettore Panizza, conductor. 8.

Theaters

Shubert—
"Skylark," starring Gertrude Lawrence. Comedy by Samson Raphaelson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Colonial—
"The Philadelphia Story," starring Katharine Hepburn. New comedy by Philip Barry. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Great Man Votes," with John Barrymore. 2, 5, 8. "They Made Me a Criminal," with John Garfield. 3:25, 6:35, 9:25. Tomorrow: "Devil's Island," with Boris Karloff.

Metropolitan—
James Cagney in "The Oklahoma Kid." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Nancy Drew, Reporter," with Bonita Granville and John Litel. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Tomorrow: Claudette Colbert and Don Ameche in "Midnight." Also "King of Chinatown," with Akim Tamiroff and Anna May Wong.

Exeter—
Fredric March and Joan Bennett in "Trade Winds." 3:10, 6:05, 9:10. Also "The Great Man Votes," with John Barrymore. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Tomorrow: "Little Pal," with Ralph Bellamy and Mickey Rooney. Also "Pride of the Navy," with James Dunn and Rochelle Hudson

Radio—Page 10

Trans-Lux—
"The Adventures of Chico." 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:30, 4:50, 7:20, 9:40. Also Newsreel Digest. 10:40 a. m., 1:05, 3:30, 8:10, 10:40.

State and Orpheum—
"Pygmalion," starring Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Also "Let Us Live," with Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Sullivan. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9. Tomorrow: "Stagecoach," with Claire Trevor and John Wayne. Also "Whispering Enemies," with Jack Holt and Dolores Costello.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Beachcomber," starring Charles Laughton. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:50. Modern: 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:50, 10:10. Also "Trade Winds," with Frederic March and Joan Bennett. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10. Modern: 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:10, 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"While New York Sleeps," featuring Michael Whalen. 2, 5:02, 8:20. Also "Jesse James," starring Tyrone Power. 3:15, 6:15, 9:25.

Repertory—
"The Firefly," with Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones. Also "Lady in the Morgue," with Preston Foster. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Uptown—
"Wings of the Navy," with George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. 1:05, 4:45, 8:25. Also "Jesse James," featuring Tyrone Power and Henry Fonda. 2:50, 6:30, 10:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Stand Up and Fight," starring Wallace Beery and Robert Taylor. Fenway: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:05. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Fast and Loose," with Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell. Fenway: 2:25, 5:35, 8:40. Paramount: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Blackwell's Island," featuring John Garfield. Also Jane Withers in "The Arizona Wildcat."

Keith Memorial—
"Twelve Crowded Hours," with Richard Dix. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. Also "Love Affairs," starring Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10.

R. K. O. Boston—
Errol Flynn in "The Dawn Patrol." 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Going Places," with Dick Powell. 9:40, 11:10 a. m., 4:40, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Strange Faces," with Dorothea Kent and Frank Jenks. Also "Renegade Trail," with William Boyd. Stage: Steve Evans, Milt Douglas with Priscilla, the Emeralds, Ginger Dulo, and the Smart Set.

Normandie—
"The Shining Hour," with John Crawford. Also "Dramatic School," with Luise Rainer.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Luise Rainer in "Dramatic School." Also "There's That Woman Again," with Melvyn Douglas and Virginia Bruce. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "The Great Man Votes," with John Barrymore. Also "Stablemates," with Mickey Rooney and Wallace Beery.

Tremont—
"The Plainsman," with Gary Cooper. Also "One Night of Love," with Grace Moore. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "The Toy Wife," with Luise Rainer and Melvyn Douglas. Also "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," with Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper.

South Station Theater—
"Lincoln in the White House," "History's Thrilling Moments," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Sweethearts." 2:45, 6, 9:20. Also "While New York Sleeps," with Michael Whalen. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
Sacha Guitry in "Pearls of the Crown." 1:25, 3:20, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15. Also "Ferdinand the Bull," 1:10, 3:05, 5, 7, 9.

Other Events

Germanic Museum—
Readings from German Literature by Ludwig Hardt. Given under the auspices of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literature and the Turmwächter Verein (in German). 8:15.

Club of Odd Volumes, 77 Mt. Vernon Street—
Exhibition of early, rare, flower books from the collection of Mr. Carleton Richmond and Mr. Philip Hofer, Curator of the Department of Printing and Graphic Art, Harvard University. Open to the public Wednesday, Thursday and Friday from 2-5:30

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Egyptian Art by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

State Board to Investigate Insurance Groups Urged

Premium rates would be 35 per cent lower for industrial life insurance (installment plan) in Massachusetts if up-to-date actuarial tables were used, Representative Morris Kritzman, (D) of Boston, told the Legislative Committee on Insurance today.

Mr. Kritzman spoke in support of his bill to require the companies to use the so-called "American" or modern actuarial tables instead of those now in use which, he declared, are based on mortality figures for the years 1896-1905.

He also urged adoption of his bill to set up a State Commission to investigate the insurance companies and their business methods "for the protection and benefit of policy holders."

In addition to the two bills of Mr. Kritzman, one sponsored by Representative Adolph Johnson (R) of Brockton, was heard by the Committee. This would set a limit of 3 per cent annual interest on policy loans, instead of the present limit of 6 per cent.

Each proposal was fought by representatives of the insurance companies.

"There has been an appreciable decrease in the mortality rate since 1905," Representative Kritzman told the legislators. "If we had today in Massachusetts an up-to-date rate, premiums on industrial insurance would be 35 per cent lower, or, for the same premiums, policy holders would get from 25 to 35 per cent more protection."

He said that Connecticut and many other States had laws requiring use of the "American" tables.

The Representative charged that use of the older actuarial figures has enabled the Massachusetts insurance firms to pile up huge surpluses, but spokesmen for the companies insisted the surpluses had been paid back to the policyholders in the form of dividends.

After Mr. Kritzman had given his support to the bill of Mr. Johnson for a 3 per cent limit on loans to policyholders, insurance company spokesmen pointed out that nearly all Massachusetts companies voluntarily had dropped their rates from 6 to 5 per cent. They said the cost of making the loans is 2 per cent, and the companies seek to discourage this type of loan, anyway.

Better Civil Service Bill Sought

Approval of reorganization of the State Department of Civil Service but criticism of a bill designed to accomplish that purpose was expressed at a hearing today on Representative Philip Barnet's measure before the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Speakers declared the salary for a trained executive director should be $7,500 instead of $5,000 and that he should have tenure for life on good conduct, and not be removable by a five-man board.

Henry R. Atkinson, President of the Massachusetts Civic League, said the bill was a "half-way measure" and that there was "a real need in Massachusetts for a real merit system."

Explaining his bill, Representative Barnet (D) of New Bedford, House Chairman of the Committee on State Administration, pointed out that the five-man commission would be bi-partisan and would determine policy. Members would be paid $1,500 a year.

Representative Barnet admitted the bill represents a compromise between persons who favored going further with reorganization and those opposed.

Under the bill, originally drafted by a special recess commission and reported out by the state administration committee, Thomas H. Green, present Civil Service Commissioner, and two associate Commissioners would be legislated out of office and the affairs of the department would be placed under a $5,000 a year director supervised by the five-man board.

Mr. Atkinson told the Committee it had a "big opportunity" to improve the state civil service, and urged redrafting the measure to provide for choice of a permanent civil service director on a competitive basis, not a director appointed by the commission for a five-year term.

He urged the committee to hold up action pending a study of Rhode Island's recently-adopted civil service law which he termed "the most advanced in the United States."

Representative Francis X. Coyne (D) of Boston said the provision for a five-man commission to appoint a director "must have been written by Hitler." He contended the present bill would set up a dictator in the department.

Civil service, Representative Coyne declared, cannot and will not be divorced from politics.

Others speaking in opposition to the bill included several Democratic mayors, a number of legislators and municipal officials.

Tax on Employed In Bay State Urged For Welfare Work

Massachusetts legislators today were discussing a proposal plan for a tax on all employed persons and a limited sales tax to finance welfare relief and to reduce most local tax rates to $30 a $1,000 valuation, following outlining of the proposal by Representative Edward D. Sirois (R), of Lawrence, Republican whip in the House, at a meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Club last night.

Representative Sirois said he was working on the plan to determine the revenue which would be raised. The limited sales tax would include a 2-cent tax on cigarettes and a 1-cent increase in gasoline taxes, while the tax on employed persons would be a pay roll tax levied in a manner similar to that levied under the social security law. No employed person would be exempt.

By reducing the local real estate tax to $30, Mr. Sirois explained, industry now located in Massachusetts would be induced to remain here while new firms would be attracted to settle in Massachusetts and increase employment.

Pointing out that welfare is chiefly responsible for the tremendous rise in tax rates in the past decade, Mr. Sirois said he believed in "a pay roll tax because the welfare problem is everybody's problem."

The Representative coupled his plan to relieve cities and towns of the welfare burden with a further plan to place under State financial control those cities and towns the tax rates of which exceed $30. Such a control plan was proposed by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, when he appeared before the House Committee on Rules last week to present figures showing the financial condition of the various communities of which, he said, there are 50 facing serious financial trouble. Representative Sirois was one of the members of the committee most interested in Mr. Long's presentation.

Meanwhile, reports were circulating in the State House that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall may later present to the Legislature a program similar to the Sirois plan as a means of solving State financial problems and those of the local communities

Bill for Fair Repairs Filed

CONCORD, N. H., March 22 (AP)—A bill filed in the State Legislature today called for an appropriation of $5,000 as New Hampshire's share of the cost of rehabilitating the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass. The Exposition was seriously affected, state officials said, by the flood last year.

New England Plans for N. Y. Fair

With work almost completed at the World's Fair upon three buildings and the hull of a 120-foot, full-rigged ship as symbolic of rugged New England, the New England Council today disclosed the six-State joint effort to turn the attention of exposition visitors to the vacation and industrial area that lies between the sea coast and Lake Champlain only a few hours by train out of New York.

Within the three structures, New England will emblazoned its industrial and recreational advantages in exhibits surrounds by murals and models of old-fashioned villages depicting the lure of a region that contains great rivers for industrial power, mountains, thousands of lakes, excellent transportation facilities, seashore and virgin forests. New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut will occupy the same Bulfinch-type house, Rhode Island will have a separate building opening off that of Massachusetts, and Maine will be apart in the Hall of States.

A diorama 14 feet wide, 20 feet high and 8 feet from front to back, reproducing a Maxfield Parrish painting of a New Hampshire scene, will highlight the Granite State Exhibit. Vermont will use photo murals and photomontages to show vacation facilities and principal industries. Largest of the murals will be a vista of Lake Champlain.

Behind a marble bust of former Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, four times Connecticut executive, the Nutmeg State will display Connecticut-made furniture, a miniature of the workshop of Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin, and a diorama of the new Merritt Parkway.

The Massachusetts building will have halls of the past, present and future, showing old-fashioned villages, implements and furnishings and products of industrial research laboratories.

A statue of Roger Williams, Rhode Island's founder, will highlight that State's exhibit of industrial, recreational and educational activities.

Maine will employ sound effects and animation to depict the boom of surf on a Maine beach, the bustle of mills, the quiet of forest-covered mountains. Smoke will rise from factory chimneys, a miniature locomotive will haul freight cars to market, and a miniature lake will contain live fish and beaver.

Around the Corner—

"Ten Cent Piece": Visitors are very prone to remark on the erudite air of many public notices in Boston. Newly painted signs over the automatic turnstiles have lately drawn attention to the explanation of the word "dime" for the benefit of the higher strata of Hub society who might not be familiar with it.

"Fare a dime (10 cent piece)" it reads.

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Trembling Town Hall: The new dance craze—"jitterbugging"—is not only lively and fast. It is damaging. At least the Selectmen in Stoughton, Mass., think so, for they have banned "jitterbug" dancing in the town hall. They claim the dancers "do as much damage to the hall as basketball players."

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Dividend on Extra Food—An item in the current release from the University of New Hampshire Extension Service news service says: "A hen that produces 200 eggs a year requires just about 10 per cent more food than a hen that produces only 100 eggs."

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Planes or Combs: When a new room was being added to their sububan home, the small daughter was greatly interested in all the proceedings. This child's straight hair had always distressed her, when she looked at the curly-headed youngsters at school. After watching the golden shavings as they fell from the carpenter's plane, she remarked wistfully "If only our barber could trim my hair with a tool like that, maybe my hair would turn curly!"

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When Tailor Meets Tailor—At Station WEEI they are laughing over a story told by Walter O'Keefe of the "Tune-Up Time" program. Mr. O'Keefe, when not producing scripts for the hour, likes to look over the amusement and restaurant situation in New York. The other night he noticed a rather morose looking individual occupying a table in solitary majesty. Another patron of the establishment, evidenty a stranger, approached him in friendy mood.

"What do you do?" he asked, in the process of breaking the conversational ice.

"I'm a tailor," was the growled reply. "How do you like this suit? I made it." There was an air of finality about that in spite of the interrogation.

In a flash the friendly stranger whipped out a piece of tailor's chalk, grabbed the surprised solitary one by his lapels and proceeded to ornament the coat of his victim with sweeping lines.

"Too loose here," he remarked eyeing the garment narrowly. "Bad line." "Slight bunch."

Finishing off with a flourish, he bowed: "Next time you need a suit, here's my card!"

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Refuge in Wellesley—Preparedness is the word in one Wellesley home today. Its owner, whose name was not disclosed, has asked Otto M. Theurer, Watertown contractor, to give him an estimate on a gas and bombproof shelter, big enough to accommodate a dozen people. A tunnel would connect the underground chamber in the rear yard with the cellar of the house.

Mr. Theurer confessed that he had little knowledge of construction of this type—and wrote to the War Department in Washington for advice on bombproof shelter building.

Apparently the problem is not believed to be very pressing, for to date he has received no answer.

Pianist Is Guest Artist

Jesús María Sanromá, pianist associated with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will be guest artist at the annual "Get-Together" of Boston employees of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, in the Hotel Bradford, Friday evening.

Annihilation of Ring Stops Flood of Counterfeit Money

The cycle begun by the purchase of a pair of shoes in a Boston store last summer when a counterfeit $10 bill was given in exchange, leading to the apprehension and sentence of 21 defendants, and damming the flood of thousands of dollars of spurious notes through New England, was complete here today.

Sentences were imposed on four of the counterfeit ring yesterday by Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court.

Federal authorities were first informed of the presence of a counterfeit gang in this area by the sudden increase in the amount of false money going through the Federal Reserve Bank. The average trickle of a few hundred dollars jumped in a short time to more than $2,000 in June. The top was reached in August when the Bank received $2,750 in counterfeit notes.

Entire Gang Arrested

During the summer at intervals the Secret Service men, with the aid of local police in Boston, Hingham, Hull, Brockton, Somerset, and Fall River, arrested 20 men and women, including the "source of supply." One other defendant was arrested in Providence, R. I., last fall; four arrests were made in Maine and Vermont, and prosecuted there. From information secured from those already arrested, the Secret Service learned that there were 26 in the organization. With 25 under arrest, the agents found that the last member of the gang, a New York contact agent, had been fatally wounded in a quarrel.

William P. Gahan, first of the gang arrested, told the police of the purchase of $100 worth of counterfeit tens from Samuel Schiavo of Hull—arrested later—and for which he paid $40.

Five women and 16 men were subsequently arrested, each making statements involving others. Arrests at first bore no connection, but statements made to the Secret Service furnished them with enough information to reconstruct the four rings which Vincenzo Pagano, New York ringleader, had formed to camouflage his agents' activities.

Score 100 Per Cent

Pagano was sentenced to five years in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta. Gahan received a six months' jail sentence. All defendants ultimately pleaded guilty and received sentences varying from several years to probation. The delay in winding up the case arose from a not guilty plea by Martin Florio of Providence, which he retracted yesterday. He was sentenced to 18 months in a penitentiary.

All defendants were charged with conspiracy to utter and pass counterfeit money in an indictment drawn by Arthur J. B. Cartier, Assistant United States Attorney, who has handled all counterfeit cases for the Government in this area in the past five years. With the sentencing yesterday, the score stood 100 per cent for the Department of Justice.

From the first of April to the end of January, more than $20,000 worth of bad bills were turned in to the Federal Reserve Bank here. With the arrests and conviction in February, the amount of bad currency received in that month dropped to $660. At the same time, Government men in New York seized the second big plant there and $50,000 of counterfeit bills.

During the first 10 days of March, not one counterfeit bill passed through the Federal Reserve Bank, Mr. Cartier said, the first time this has happened in several years.

Getting Ready for Flapjacks and Sausages

Galloway

Collecting Maple Sap

A busy season right now in northern New England and one of interest to small boys who like to see how it's done. The yield from trees such as these averages 14 quarts a day during the height of the run.

Clippers With New Speeds And Old Names to Sail Again

Log of the Port of Boston

Famed clippers—those tall ships that spread acres of white canvas to the winds of the seven seas from 1840 to 1870—are to live again, in name at least.

Names of such world famous ships as Flying Cloud, Rainbow, Lightning, Donald McKay, Nightingale, and Comet, which are intimately woven into the maritime history of the Port of Boston, are to be given to 20 of the C-2 type of ships now under construction for the United States Maritime Commission.

The first of these new vessels—the nucleus of a rehabilitated American merchant marine—is to be launched in April and will be followed at short intervals by others that are on the ways of several builders throughout the country. Other names selected for new steamers are: Stag Hound; Shooting Star; Flying Fish; Sword Fish; Surprise; Raven; Challenge; Northern Light; Sweepstakes; Sea Witch; Hornet; Twilight; Sea Serpent, and Meteor.

The name Donald McKay was chosen not only as the name of an able clipper but in memory of the man who, perhaps more than any other, developed this type of vessel.

American Ships Faster

The era of the clippers began about 1843 when demands on the China tea trade called for faster ships. In 1849 the rush for California gold further stimulated clipper design and construction. The era continued until the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 and the rise of steam in ocean transportation. It was about 1851 that the American clipper ship reached its zenith and at the same time the American merchant marine rose to a position second to none, including the British, who had more tonnage, but whose efficiency and earning power were hardly comparable, the Maritime Commission declares.

American merchantmen frequently made five voyages over thousands of miles of ocean while their principal competitor, the British, were making four. It was also in 1851 that the historic yacht, America, won the Royal Yacht Squadron's cup off the Isle of Wight.

During the years after the Civil War, the American merchant marine declined further and further. When the World War began, the United States was carrying scarcely more than 9 per cent of its foreign trade in its own ships. In the clipper days it carried approximately 90 per cent.

The C-2 ships which are to bear the names of clippers were designed by Commission technicians, and are considered the best of their kind which modern natural science has produced. The Commission makes no secret of its hope that through these vessels and others yet to come, the American merchant marine—aided by increasing patronage of the United States' own citizens—will revive the traditions of the clipper era with the thought of Ralph Waldo Emerson who wrote: "The most advanced nations are always those who navigate the most."

Turning in old vessels in trade toward new ones—a revolutionary idea in shipping but long practiced in the automobile trade—is approved in shipping circles here, following its proposal by the United States Maritime Commmission.

Dorothy Muriels
"SILENT PARTNER OF THE HOSTESS"

BIG BROWN
EGGS
29c doz.
Large Size
ALL WEEK
Fresh Daily from Local Farms

Book Is Published for Brides and Bridegrooms

Prospective brides and bridegrooms should be more than casually interested in a recent pamphlet published by Read & White, one of Boston's most active concerns engaged in the business of renting clothes for men and ladies.

Entitled: "The Book of Knowledge for Bridegrooms and Others"—this little book is filled with pertinent and necessary facts for the uninitiated. It contains information concerning the correct thing to do for those who never find out "until they've done the wrong thing"—from selecting the minister to throwing the rice. More important, a section of the pamphlet is devoted entirely to the correctness of attire for all circumstances and formal occasions.

A few humorous excerpts will serve to give those contemplating marriage an idea of what this "Book of Knowledge" is all about:

"The groom-elect will purchase for his bride-to-be a diamond solitaire mounted on platinum or gold and strive to get it paid for before he goes back to the jeweler to get the wedding band fashioned from the same precious metal—with or without diamonds"—and again—"On the next Wednesday or Friday night you will discuss with her the wedding journey, if any, and after she has made up her mind concerning same, you will strive some more to lay by sufficient funds to cover everything, including incidentals—then double it."

Read & White, located at 111 Summer Street, Boston, will be glad to furnish copies of this little booklet upon request by mail or in person.

Ask for Booklet M

Riley and Grant Clash at Hearing

A clash between Frank E. Riley, former Director of Commercial Vehicles in the State Utilities Department, and Utilities Commissioner Richard D. Grant enlivened today's hearing on Mr. Riley's plea for reinstatement in his $5,000-a-year position.

Mr. Riley charged Mr. Grant with having broken into his desk. Commissioner Grant denied the charge with heat, but was prevented from calling supporting witnesses by Chairman Francis M. McKeown who pointed out that the hearing has already dragged along since March 8 without an end appearing to testimony or rebuttal.

Mr. Riley today denied having received a 10 per cent fee for transferring a common carrier permit from Robert Tonti of Somerville to Frank Solbjor of Dorchester.

$3 to $4 Tax Rate Rise Is Forecast

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin reiterated today that the Boston tax rate for 1939 would be about $3 or $4 higher than the rate for last year, which was $41.30 for each $1,000 of assessed valuation.

The Mayor continued his conferences with department heads over budget matters, among those scheduled to see him being Sheriff John F. Dowd. He expressed confidence that departmental expenses would be reduced in comparison with 1938, but said the increase in the State deficit, the Elevated deficit, and welfare costs would more than counterbalance the savings.

He again was noncommittal as to when the budget actually would be submitted to City Council, but observers assumed that it might be ready by next Monday.

Wayside Stagecoach

Little notice usually is taken of the cars parked daily on Massachusetts Avenue near Loew's State Theater, but today pedestrians paused in front of the theater to inspect a vehicle, popular around 1850. It was a stagecoach, the property of Henry Ford's Wayside Inn in Sudbury, Mass., brought here in the interests of Walter Wanger's production of "Stagecoach," which opens tomorrow at both Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters.

Costume Jewelry Can Still Have Czech's Stones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 22—Rumors that absorption of Czecho-Slovakia by Germany would cut off the importation of Czecho-Slovakian imitation precious stones, extensively used in manufacture of cheap jewelry here, have been allayed temporarily.

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of North Attleboro, Mass., Republican leader of the United States House of Representatives, sent word from Washington, after a conference with Treasury Department officials, that the changed status of the Czech Nation would not shut off imports of imitation stones.

He pointed out, however, that stones coming in from former Czecho-Slovakian provinces will be forced to pay the full rate of duty imposed on German products and not the lower rates accorded the Czech Nation under a reciprocal trade agreement.

Edward O. Otis, Jr., executive secretary of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths Association, said that increased import duties, probably about 30 per cent higher, would not seriously affect the local jewelry industry except that prices of finished jewelry products probably would have to be increased.

He added that a complete cessation of imports of Czecho-Slovakian imitation stones would have a serious effect on the majority of jewelry manufacturing establishments in this area, since most local producers are using imitation stones in large quantities and in the past have depended on Czecho-Slovakia for nealy 100 per cent of their supply.

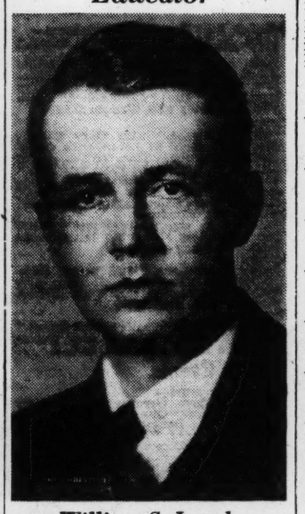
Rindge Man Gets Cooper Union Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22—Announcement of the establishment of a Department of Humanities at Cooper Union with Prof. William S. Lynch, of the faculty of the Rindge Technical School in Cambridge, Mass., in charge, was made by Dr. Edwin S. Burdell, director of the Union, today.

Dr. Burdell characterized the establishment of this department as "an important step in developing the program of scientific humanism, which is now the major objective of the educational policy of Cooper Union."

Educator



William S. Lynch

Member of faculty of Rindge Technical School, Cambridge, appointed head of new Department of Humanities at Cooper Union, New York City

Warm Sun Brings Sap to Tap In New England Maple Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—The maple sugar and syrup manufacturers are having their annual innings. Here in northern New England the sap begins to run in between seasons on the farm, which is rather convenient for the owner of a maple orchard. It is the time when the snow has not all disappeared, yet it isn't full-fledged mud time.

The first sunny warm melting days in March generally start the sap running. At its best the season is short—four to six weeks. A sharp cold snap in March or a heavy storm such as have marked this month temporarily discouraged the maples and caused them to cease giving forth the sweet flow. But warm sunny days have started them up again.

Sap time is when the woodchucks come out of their holes; when the harsh cries of the crows sound in the tree tops; when the guttural croak of the frog comes up from the melting millpond; when the buds burst forth on tree and bush; when we know that spring is really here. An old saying is "Three runs of sap after the frogs begin to croak."

When one considers that close to 10,000,000 pounds of sugar and more than 500,000 gallons of syrup are officially recorded as the annual New England output, the importance of the rock maple to our agriculturists is evident.

The rock maple has been a great friend of civilized man since his advent in this section of America. Taking their cue from the Indians, the early pioneers enjoyed a luxury for the simple taking that today commands a good price.

One of the largest stands of rock maple in Maine is located in between Seven Islands, away up north in Aroostook County, and the St. John River, which is the boundary line. The nearest settlement is the little French village of LaFontaine in Quebec. Ashland, more than 100 miles distant, is the nearest American town. Yet there is a maple orchard from which each spring more than 200 gallons of sap are taken.

Clam and Tomato Are Naturals, Says New Jersey Chief

TRENTON, N. J., March 22 (AP)—Gov. A. Harry Moore entered the controversy today over the use of tomatoes in clam chowder, and said he definitely prefers his chowder with tomatoes.

"No longer as Maine goes, so goes the country, either in politics or in clam chowder," declared Mr. Moore in a telegram to a New York city magazine editor, who asked him to express his views as "epicure and governor of a tomato-raising state."

"Let the frozen north keep its potato and clam mixture. We of New Jersey, the greatest garden state of the Union, use to the limit the colorful and luscious tomato in every edible combination," the Governor wired. "The Jersey tomato is the backbone of the canning, chowder and inheritance tax industries. As Jersey eats, so eats every other State, except Vermont and Maine. Long live the love apple."

New Jersey's inheritance tax coffers were swelled by $15,620,793 in 1936 after the passing of John T. Dorrance, Camden soup manufacturer, who specialized in tomato soups.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	News; Dance Interlude.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour..	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch.	Sports reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Smilin' Jack"	Sport reports .....
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch....	"Little Orphan Annie".	Sports reports	"White Brigade" .....
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Weather; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review.
6:30 Sports comment ..	"Serenaders"; vocal	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment .....
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 Harvard program ..	"Easy Aces"; sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News commentator	Dick Stutz' Orchestra.
7:15 "Lum and Abner";	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	Edwin C. Hill	The Question Wheel" ..	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 "Ask - It - Basket"	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45 questions; answers	M. Spitalny's Orch.....	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties ....
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	Francis B. Sayre, Asst.	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Secy. of State	Dramatization .....
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Billy Rose; E. Holm in	"Silver Minstrels" .....
8:45 Orchestra; guests.	Elman, interviews	soloists	'Welcome Neighbor" ..	Johannes Steel, news..
9:00 Ray Milland; Lu-	Gov. Murphy, N. H.;	"Town Hall Tonight,"	Henry Kalis' Orchestra.	Suffolk County Glee
9:15 rene Tuttle in	C. F. Adams, talks....	with Fred Allen and	"Crisis and Survival"...	Club; speaker .....
9:30 "Everything Hap-	'Wings for the Martins':	Company; interview;	"Music by Faith".....	American Forum: The
9:45 pens to Me".....	dramatization	F. Van Steeden's Orch.	"Music by Faith".....	Situation in Europe..
10:00 Raymond Paige, 99	Sen. J. H. Lewis, Illinois	Kay Kyser's College of	Glen Miller's Orchestra.	Gypsy Orchestra .....
10:15 Men and a Girl ..	Variety program	Musical Knowledge ...	Glen Miller's Orchestra.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter";	Dick Stutz' Orchestra.
10:45 Edgar A. Guest.	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; weather; music..	News Service	tra; soloists	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch....	lem; variety .....
11:30 Dance orchestra ..	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Dance orchestra ..	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Dick Jurgens' Orch....	lem; variety .....

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Top o' Morning"..	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ; Garden talk....	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 "Top o' Morning"..	"Church in Wildwood"..	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie".....	News Service	.....
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch....	.....
8:00 Forecast; music ...	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup" ...	"Jacobson's Rhythm" ..	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup" ...	"Jacobson's Rhythm" ..	"Musical Timetable" ...
9:00 "Food Magician" ..	News; "As You Like It"	"Hollywood Discoveries"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News..
9:15 Bill Elliot, songs...	"As You Like It".....	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Beauty talk .....
9:30 "Joyce Jordan" ...	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy".....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Gospel Singer	"Variations"	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Your Home and Mine".	"Central City"; sketch.	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge...	"Jane Arden"	'John's Other Wife'; sk.	the Air"	Commentator .....
10:30 "Hilltop House" ...	Ed. McConnell, songs...	"Just Plain Bill"; sk..	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"...
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk..	Dixieland Band	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ....	"Shopping With You"...
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Network speaker .....
11:15 Scattergood Baines.	"Vic and Sade".....	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly group	Frank Roberts, tenor...
11:30 Charles Baum's Or.	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch.	"Gloomchasers"	"Music of Tomorrow"...
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; "Checkerboard	"The Carters"; sketch..	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "Nancy James"; sk.	Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Italian program" .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program.	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia".....	Italian music program.	Organ recital .....
1:00 "The Goldbergs"...	fuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's club news.....	"The Monitor News"...
1:15 Dramatic sketch ...	Farm Radio News.....	Voice; organ; violin....	"The Happy Gang".....	New York Advertising
1:30 "Road of Life".....	"The Ramblers".....	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Café Continental"...	Club Luncheon;
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Cowboy songs	speakers .....
2:00 Dramatic sketch ...	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	"Don Artiste," pianist..	Concert Orchestra	Matinee Musicale .....
2:15 Dramatic sketch ...	"Grimm's Daughter"...	"Musical Roundup"	John Agnew, organist...	Matinee Musicale .....
2:30 American School	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	Household talk	"Treasures in Melody"...	"Home on the Range"...
2:45 of the Air.....	Hymns of All Churches.	Concert Internationale	Montana Meechy; orch..	Soprano recital .....
3:00 News Service	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Concert Orchestra	Sport reports .....
3:15 U. S. Army Band...	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Louis Rich's Orch.....	Sport reports .....
3:30 Music Hour: sonata	Popular music	Pepper Young's Family	Hugo Monaco's Orch....	Sport reports .....
3:45 recital	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"..	Network speaker	Sport reports .....
4:00 Bowdoin Glee Club	"Smile Parade"; vocal-	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	"Government Reports"..	Jerry Lee, songs.....
4:15 "Varieties"	ists; orchestra	"Stella Dallas".....	"Moods in Music".....	Sport reports .....
4:30 Charles Hector's	"Afternoon Varieties";	"Vic and Sade".....	"Footlight Echoes"...	Sport reports .....
4:45 Orch.; Dog Talk...	vocalists; or.; news ..	"Girl Alone"; sketch...	"Footlight Echoes"...	Sport reports .....
5:00 The Boston Hour...	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch...	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"...
5:15 The Boston Hour...	Hans Andersen stories.	"Your Family"; sketch.	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix; sketch.....	"Little Orphan Annie"...	Sport reports	"White Brigade" .....
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Weather; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Musicale	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment .....
6:45 "Rhythm Revue" ..	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or..
7:00 Studio speakers ...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News commentator	Dick Stutz' Orchestra...
7:15 Sports talk	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	"Vocal Varieties".....	Commentator	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	The World We Live In'.	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet";	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45 Pollack's Orch.	'The World We Live In'.	"Don't You Believe It"..	dramatization	Legion speaker .....
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	"Parade of Progress";	Vallee Hour: Connecti-	"Little Theater of Mu-	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 Aldrich Family:	"The Cracker Barrel"	cut Yankees; guests	sic"; concert	The Staley Players:
8:30 Abbott and Cos-	Eastman School Sym-	Vallee Hour: Connecti-	"Sinfonietta" with Al-	dramatization .....
8:45 tello; orchestra ...	phony Orchestra; Paul	cut Yankees; guests	fred Wallenstein	Johannes Steel, news....
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	White, conductor	"Good News of 1939":	Jack Fisher's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru" .....
9:15 teur hour	Whispering Voice Choir	Preview with W. Beery;	News commentator	"Smilin' Thru" .....
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	Town Meeting: "Should	Melisa Korjus, soprano;	"Curtain Calls".....	"Mid-Week Forum".....
9:45 teur hour	We Limit the Rights	orchestra	Third Period, Boston	"Mid-Week Forum".....
10:00 "Tune-Up Time":	of Political Groups	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Bruins-New York Ran-	Dick Stutz' Orchestra...
10:15 Grace Moore; A.	With Alien Ties?".....	Bob Burns; Florence	gers hockey game.....	Dick Stutz' Orchestra...
10:30 Kostelanetz Orch.	"New England Talks It	George; Ralph Bellamy;	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Pete Herman's Orch....
10:45 "Viewpoints".....	Over"; forum	Trotter's Orch.	"Stars Over Manhattan"	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; weather; music..	News Service	Joe Sanders' Orchestra.	Blanche Calloway's Or..
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Henry Kalis' Orchestra.	Blanche Calloway's Or..
11:30 Charles Baum's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	"Road to Fame".....
11:45 Charles Baum's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	"Road to Fame".....

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If our memory serves us rightly, then anything on and after March 21 is spring. So it is now officially with us. And "in the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love" . . . or so we're told.

All of which means that by June (excuse us if we're rushing things!) there may be a wedding; and in the between-time there'll be an engagement. And an engagement just naturally means a ring . . we hope. However, there is sometimes the problem of finances with the young gentleman, and the question of just how much money he should invest in the ring, and all that sort of thing. So allow us to suggest to him that he take himself and his problem to Shreve, Crump and Lowe . . . at the corner of Boylston and Arlington Street. Because they've been dealing with young men in this very same predicament for years, even though you may think it's one you thought up yourself! Consequently they have a solution in the way of lovely little engagement rings for the man who feels that he can spend $100 or a bit more. And let us tell you that although she'll of course get a thrill out of the ring itself when she opens the box; she'll also experience a grand feeling of pride when she sees "Shreve's" on the box. In fact the chances are that she'll immediately feel that you're a man of even more discriminating taste than she'd thought!

An Accommodating Girdle Is This

If you wear a girdle (and who doesn't in these days when the coutouriers say you may be slim around the waist and that there must be more evidence of figure here and there!) then you'll be interested in knowing that we have found a girdle that's accommodating; to say the least. It's a "Le Gant" . . . and it's sold at Slattery's. Anyhow the idea is that here's a girdle you can wear and really be active in . . . without having it sneak up on you, or roll over into a horrible little bulge right at the waistline! Which means that the girdle is a pleasure to wear; to say the least. It's all in the way it's made, of course . . . with its patented "Sta-Up-Top," which is to be found in items for mother as well as for daughter. They range in price from $5 up to $18.50. Those that are in the $7.50 up range are made of power net and satin Lastex. The others are Lastex with boned front panels of material. Anyhow, we recommend them to the women who will appreciate being able to sit down, bend over, stoop or bend, with grace and comfort. Incidentally Slattery's boasts of roomy dressing rooms where you can really try on things in comfort, and allow yourself plenty of time to really know what's best for you . . . in the company of a girl who knows what's-what about the business!

Gaiter Idea Seen in a Shoe

Not that we could ever see anything particularly beautiful about gaiters, but the idea as carried out in a shoe we saw at Nisley's (145 Tremont) is indeed tricky. It starts out to look like a gaiter made right into the daytime shoe. Of black or navy gabardine. Lastex throughout, hugs the foot beautifully, and no higher than an ordinary oxford. For $4.95.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

Morgan Group Extends Service

(Continued from Page 9)

Hayden Goodwill Inn for Boys. And this has for its very definite objective the salvaging of youth. According to Dr. Emil M. Hartl, its director, it is about seven years ago that transient youth became a noticeable problem in the city. With the co-operation of the Travelers Aid Society, the Massachusetts Housing Association and various social agencies a building was rented in Kirkland Street, opposite the fine new building donated by the Charles Hayden Foundation in which the work is now carried on. Boys of that in-between period, from 16 to 21 years of age, began drifting into the North and South Stations. Many of them had run away from home because of family strife, conflict with step parents, conditions resulting from divorce, or because of some situation arising from delinquency. Sometimes the reason for escape was economic—financial lack driving a boy to seek independence and to lighten the family budget.

The system which has been worked out by Dr. Hartl and his associates and which inspired the recent gift of the fine, new, seven-story building, permits individual study of each young man's case and treatment calculated to assist him in rehabilitating himself. Many youths adrift in the city present no character problems but need only a little help in establishing themselves in industry or academic life. There are some, however, who during their few years have accumulated an appalling experience in crime. The most Christian patience is the rule in cases of this kind.

Reason Sought

If the first few weeks of residence at the Inn do not appear to bear results, an effort is made to determine the reason, with a view to a different approach to the situation. "It's no use to oust such a boy," says the Director, "because he's been ousted everywhere else for four or five years." The organization shoulders the cost of continued trouble perhaps, but in the end, usually succeeds in restoring a young man to his normal attitude toward life. One boy, with a crime record for five years, is now a sophomore at a Massachusetts college and is taking part in leisure activities in behalf of world peace.

Boys who wish to enter a trade are able to serve apprenticeship in the Morgan Memorial Industries. A free vocational guidance department helps those who must secure work outside. Schooling is provided for those who are fitted for higher education. Everything is earned. Cleaning floors, or operating an elevator, or washing dishes, or repairing shoes may be the means of meeting the weekly bill for board and room. The rate of pay is 25 cents an hour. Board costs $4.55 and lodging $1.75, a total of $6.30 a week. Students may earn an extra dollar a week for pocket money.

Transients are housed in one of the two large, airy dormitories containing about 35 beds. If they become permanent residents, as do those who are enabled to attend high school or college, business school, art school, or, in some cases, the New England Conservatory of Music, they may qualify before long for one of the two-berth rooms, of which there are 30, or even one of the three single rooms. The making of beds and the care of their rooms are their own responsibility.

Gymnasium and Games

An up to date gymnasium is available on the premises. Bowling alleys and game rooms, and attractive parlors for social events, when girls from nearby churches are invited to take part, are all provided to round out the sense of home life.

Records of boys who have been helped by the Goodwill Inn are exceedingly interesting and varied. One lad, dismissed at 16 from an orphanage, became a thief and a drunkard, and when he eventually entered the Morgan Memorial he found it at first impossible to change his habits. "He was on the verge of leaving us several times," it is reported, "but each time his new loyalty to us held him." He is now working happily in the Industries and attending night school. The records, incidentally, show that the cause of much of the delinquency and the wandering of the young people thus helped is strife in the home.

Razing Atlantic Avenue 'El' Urged

Immediate action toward removal of the "abandoned" Atlantic Avenue elevated structure is demanded by the Boston Port Authority on the basis that it is a public nuisance and obstructive to traffic.

Letters were sent today to Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin and the trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway, urging immediate steps for removal of the structure. The letters referred to the structure as slowing up traffic on an important link connecting the several waterfront districts of the port. It also plugs entrances to steamship piers on an avenue that is a supporting street for all adjacent ocean terminals, and in general retards business along Atlantic Avenue, the letters charge.

Removal of the structure would, without question, speed up traffic and eliminate congestion in that vicinity, the Port Authority states.

The letters were signed by the full board: Louis E. Kirstein, Chairman; Richard Parkhurst, Vice-Chairman and Secretary; Maxwell B. Grossman, David H. Howie, Joseph J. McCarthy, John F. Fitzgerald and Francis J. O'Donnell.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, March 23

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, March 23

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on publication.

Station WIXAL

For Thursday, March 23

(11.79mc—25.4m)

4:00 p. m.—Costumes of the Provinces of France (in French).
4:30 p. m.—"Educating Youth in America"; "Extracurricular Activities"; presented by the Brookline, Mass., High School.
4:55 p. m.—URSIgram radiocast.
5:00 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature."
5:30 p. m.—"Here's Your Answer."

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature"; "Writers of Today — Willa Cather."
8:00 p. m.—"L'Heure Symphonique"; "The Music of Franz Liszt."

CLOCK TICK-TOCKS

The slow tick of a tall clock or the rapid rhythm of a small clock is pleasant company. We care for clocks with ticks in every tempo.

KETTELL,
JEWELERS PLACE 1650
BLAKE and READ
387 WASHINGTON ST.
OPP. FRANKLIN ST.
2nd Floor BOSTON

Sunshine Laundry
Telephone BEAcon 1790
MEN to whom APPEARANCE is IMPORTANT always find SATISFACTION here.
8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

Boston Amusements—Opera, Incoming Films, Art

Charles Boyer and Irene Dunne
In "Love Affair," current film at the Keith Memorial.

Lyn Harding **Clifford Evans** **William Devlin**
In "Mutiny of the Elsinore," film coming Friday to the Trans-Lux.

Scene From 'Stagecoach'
Film coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum.

'Louise' After Long Absence

"Louise" held the boards at the Boston Opera House last night, when the Metropolitan Opera Association presented Charpentier's music-drama with Grace Moore in the title role. René Maison sang Julien, Doris Doe was the mother, and Ezio Pinza the father. Ettore Panizza conducted.

If memory serves it is more than a decade since this opera has been heard in Boston. The reason is not difficult to discern; the work is definitely dated, for one thing, and the histrionic requirements are considerable. It is to the credit of the Metropolitan that it has secured singers who can also act, and the performance last night moved swiftly and smoothly. The present arrangement of the opera is this company's own, and while one missed a few touches which distinguished the opera some years ago, there was action enough and to spare in the dressmaking establishment; a cleverly set-up scene in which the young seamstresses acquitted themselves with honor, not forgetting the "enfant terrible" of the place.

* * *

Miss Moore made a charming "Louise" and for the most part she acted with authority, despite some stage mannerisms which became a bit tiresome. Inasmuch as she appeared to be singing under a handicap, it would scarcely be fair to find fault with her top notes which, while clear, lacked power. Her characterization was consistent . . . obviously intended to convey the love of gayety which Paris offered, yet one listener could not forget that it was Grace Moore and not "Louise" who held the stage.

On the other hand, Doris Doe made the role of the mother an outstanding achievement. She has a very evident flair for acting and while her voice did not always come through with the power one might wish for it, her vocal technique combined with fine quality of her voice gave one listener no little satisfaction. In Mr. Pinza, the Metropolitan is also fortunate. His ability to portray character is well known to his Boston audiences, and last night he was vocally and histrionically "in the mood."

* * *

Vocally, Mr. Maison was also successful, but he did not seem entirely at ease in the role he assumed. His stage business lacked spontaneity and he missed many opportunities for making his characterization more clear-cut, which was unfortunate, since he has ability.

No review of this performance should close without a bow to the stage settings, especially that of Act 3, with the lights of Paris in the distance and the "rocket's red, white and blue glare" cleverly simulated. Nor should one overlook the fact that Mr. Panizza kept his forces well in hand, brought his orchestra to a high degree of perfection and justly deserved the appreciation which the audience bestowed by way of applause. It goes without saying that there were numerous curtain calls for all the principal singers.

G. M. S.

'Louise'

Boston Opera House—Tuesday evening, March 21, Charpentier's "Louise." The cast:

Louise	Grace Moore
Julien	René Maison
The mother	Doris Doe
The father	Ezio Pinza
Irma	Marisa Morel
Camille	Thelma Votipka
Gertrude	Irra Petina
The apprentice, a street Arab	Natalie Bodanya
A noctambulist, the king of the fools	Alessio De Paolis
First philosopher	Norman Cordon
A rag picker	John Gurney
A junkman	Louis D'Angelo

Conductor, Ettore Panizza.
Incidental dance by Maria Gambarelli and Corps de Ballet. Conductor Ettore Panizza.

Films for All, or Nearly All, Tastes

Something for almost every taste seems to be promised in the new list of films in prospect for Boston. Melodrama, romance, comedy, spectacle—in various shades and combinations—all apparently are to be found. The directors include such skilful gentlemen as Sacha Guitry, John Ford, and Leo McCarey. The stars in the casts would be enough to illumine several Hollywood nights.

To begin at the beginning, there is "Love Affair." It had a preview last evening at the Keith Memorial; and regular showings at the theater started today. Its chief players are Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer; its director is the same McCarey who won an Academy award for his work with "The Awful Truth."

The scenario describes the change that a genuine romance works in the lives of a playboy and a social butterfly, who meet on shipboard. To prove themselves worthy of each other, each seeks to succeed in a career; he as an artist, she as a singer. How far they succeed or fail is the theme of the film. Among those in the cast are Lee Bowan, Astrid Allwyn, Maurice Moscovitch, Maria Ouspenskaya.

The second film—for this is a double bill—is "Twelve Crowded Hours," a newspaper yarn, marking the return of Richard Dix to the screen. It makes him a reporter bent on smashing a policy racket. Lucille Ball has the other conspicuous part as a dancing instructor whose brother is sentenced unjustly to jail.

* * *

From Sacha Guitry

At the Fine Arts Theater, another film from the hand of Sacha Guitry reached the screen today. It bears the title of "Pearls of the Crown." It was made in France but it includes dialogue in English and Italian. Its story is the history of seven pearls, four of which are now in the British crown. But the narrative is extremely flexible, wandering over most of the map and delving far back into the past. In short, to judge from such advance information as comes to hand, it is M. Guitry amusing himself in his usual fashion while telling a story with the camera.

On the bill with it will be "Ferdinand the Bull," continuing for another week, and newsreel pictures.

* * *

'Stagecoach' Due

At the State and Orpheum Walter Wanger's long heralded "Stagecoach" will swing into view tomorrow. This is a frontier picture done on the large scale and photographed largely in Monument Valley, 180 miles from the nearest railroad in Arizona.

Louise Platt, George Bancroft, John Carradine, Andy Devine, Thomas Mitchell, Tim Holt, Donald Meek, and Berton Churchill—those are a few of the players who step up before the cameras and the microphone under the direction of John Ford. The story that they have to tell is that of the passengers assembled for a journey by stagecoach from Tonto, Ariz., to Lordsburg, N. M., when the West was still wild and Indians roamed the plains.

With it on the bill will be "Whispering Enemies," starring Jack Holt and Dolores Costello, describing the problem of a manufacturer ruined by a "whispering campaign" who manages to win amends.

* * *

Colbert & Ameche

Claudette Colbert and Don Ameche share the honors at the Metropolitan, starting tomorrow, in a mixture of comedy and romance that bears the name, "Midnight." It is a complicated tangle that has been put together in the effort to win laughter, introducing a husband whose wife is engaged in a flirtation, a feminine fortune-hunter whose aid is enlisted by the husband, and a cab driver who has attracted the attention of the fortune-hunter. Michael Leisen directed, and the cast includes John Barrymore, Mary Astor, Francis Lederer, Hedda Hopper, Rex O'Malley, and Elaine Barrie.

"King of Chinatown," the other feature film, is a melodrama about the struggle for power among racketeers. The cast includes Tamiroff, Anna May Wong, J. Carroll Naish, Roscoe Karns, and Anthony Quinn.

'Blackwell's Island

John Garfield will be seen again on the screen at the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday in "Blackwell's Island," film based more or less on conditions as they were said to exist at the New York City jail. In the cast with him will be Rosemary Lane and Stanley Fields.

The other half of the bill will be "Arizona Wildcat," with Jane Withers and Leo Carrillo.

* * *

'Mutiny' at Trans-Lux

At the Trans-Lux, the feature film starting Friday will be "The Mutiny of the Elsinore," based on a story by Jack London and done by a cast largely of English actors. The featured player is Paul Lukas and the supporting company includes Lyn Harding, Kathleen Kelly, and Clifford Evans.

For short films, the program will include "The March of Time," "The Newsreel Digest," a Walt Disney cartoon, and a special two-reel comedy from silent film days to which sound effects have been added. In the latter picture the players will include Ben Turpin, Marie Prevost, and Charlie Murray.

* * *

At South Station

The program of short features starting Friday at the South Station Theater includes "The March of Time" on "The Background for War"; a travelogue on Peru and Bolivia; "Peaceful Neighbors," a cartoon satirizing war; "Our Gang" comedy, sport subjects; musical; and latest newsreels.

New Jooss Ballets in England

Two new Jooss ballets, which will be seen in the United States next season, have recently received their world premières in England.

The three-act dance drama, "Chronica," was presented in the Arts Theater at Cambridge in February, during the company's tour of the English provinces prior to their appearance in the London Music Festival in May.

This ballet "is based on political problems of today, within a Renaissance setting," says Musical America in making the announcement. "The plot describes the rise to power of a dictator and his end. The developments, the misery resulting from suppression, and the counteraction leaving the way open to a more hopeful future are all depicted. Music and story are ingeniously interwoven." The music is by Berthold Goldschmidt and the costumes by Dimitri Bouchene. Kurt Jooss is the choregrapher.

According to The Sitter Out in The (London) Dancing Times, "A Spring Tale," a romantic ballet in four parts, first presented in the New Theater at Oxford, "is a straight-forward fairy story. It was, in its original form, the first ballet ever arranged by Kurt Jooss, but he has entirely remodelled it. In this work he comes very close indeed to the classical ballet, but of course there is none of the conventional mime that one sees in 'The Sleeping Princess' or 'Le Lac des Cygnes.'"

The music for this piece is by Fritz Cohen; the costumes by Hein Heckroth.

After the London season the company will spend the summer at Dartington Hall, its headquarters at Totnes, South Devon, and prior to the American transcontinental tour will, for the first time, tour Ireland. Following visits to Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, they will sail for New York some time after Christmas.

The prize-winning and perennially pertinent "Green Table" is to be kept in the repertoire.

Cowboy Extras Fare Better Than Others

The extra who is a cowboy fares better on the average in Hollywood than the extra with the large wardrobe. It seems there are fewer cowboy extras and steadier work for them.

According to Harry Sherman Productions, which specializes in Hopalong Cassidy Westerns, virtually the same cowboy actors are employed as extras in picture after picture. Recently they finished 120 days' work before cameras, for which each one received $1,500.

For cowpunchers the scale of pay is about $11 a day. For a single line of dialogue they get $14 extra. If one of them is called upon to do a risky stunt he can often count on receiving $100, instead of $11.

All in Fun

Francis Lederer, Claudette Colbert and Don Ameche
In "Midnight," coming Thursday to the screen at the Metropolitan.

New Modern Art Building to Be Opened on May 10

The Museum of Modern Art will open its new building at 11 West Fifty-third Street on May 10, with a tenth anniversary exhibition. On the evening of May 9, the trustees of the museum will hold a reception for members and invited guests.

The entire museum, from the subbasement to the glass-walled penthouse above the fifth story, will be open for inspection.

The exhibition, which will be the museum's offering to World's Fair visitors, will remain on view to Oct. 1. It will fill the two large gallery floors and additional smaller galleries on other floors. It will include painting, sculpture, architecture, graphic art, popular or folk art, industrial design, commercial art, photography, and motion pictures.

Korda Announces New Film Company

Alexander Korda has announced the formation of a new film company to be known as Alexander Korda Productions. Capitalization is set at $3,000,000. Productions made by the new organization will be presented by London Films and distributed throughout the world by United Artists.

Mr. Korda retains his present position as Chairman and managing director of London Films. The producer will make four pictures this year at the Denham Studios, with plans now being formulated for later production in Hollywood.

Among those under contract to Korda are Merle Oberon, Laurence Olivier, Vivien Leigh, Raymond Massey, Ralph Richardson, Joan Gardner, Flora Robson, Leslie Banks, Corinne Luchaire, Rex Harrison, Sabu, and Edna Best.

Experimental Dance Play Prepared at the Barn

Opening on Thursday evening, March 23, and continuing on Friday and Saturday evenings, at the Barn Theater, 36 Joy Street, the Ford Hall Forum Players, together with the Contemporary Dance Group, will present "Nor All Thy Tears." This is an experimental dance drama. Manuel S. Novins, playwright and director of the production, is a member of the Ford Hall Forum Players. Choregraphy is by Beatrice Seipert, who is also a member of the Forum Players and instructor of the Contemporary Dance Group.

The Contemporary Dance Group introduces the program with a group of interpretative dances, among them "Americana" and "The Chamberlain Brawl."

Group Theater Prizes

The Group Theater has awarded its $500 play-contest prize to Ramon Naya for his "Mexican Mural."

The contest was announced last May by the Group to encourage writers under and up to the age of 25. Naya has just reached that age. The judges of the contest were Harold Clurman, Director of the Group Theater; Molly Day Thacher, the head of its play department, and Irwin Shaw, author of "The Gentle People," which the Group is presenting at the Belasco Theater, and of "Quiet City," which the organization is rehearsing for special Sunday evening showings beginning April 9.

The action of "Mexican Mural" takes place in contemporary Vera Cruz and its characters are all Mexican, but the play is written in English.

"Mexican Mural" is the author's second dramatic effort; the first "Empire in Durango," has never been produced. The winning manuscript is in what the author describes as "four panels" instead of formal acts and the effort is to secure a picture of varied aspects of contemporary Mexico.

For the manuscript of "American Blues," by Tennessee Williams, a special award of $100 was given. "American Blues" is a group of three sketches, somewhat like one-act plays, which make a full-length play.

Art in Stained Glass

By Dorothy Adlow

There may be seen during this week at the workshop of Charles Connick, 9 Harcourt Street, the three north chancel windows made for the chapel of the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.

Whoever has followed the glass work of Mr. Connick's workshop in recent years has been able to observe the evolution of design in glass which is peculiar to his craftsmen and which does not rely orthodoxly upon the medieval mode from which it originally acknowledged inspiration. The colors still hold to the best suited palette in which blue, deep-toned and ethereal, dominates, with interruptions of warming yellows, assertive reds, and mulberry tints. The colors in all their varying values are co-ordinated by that strong discipline which the emphatic design of stained glass exercises. So ingeniously combined are the small shapes of glass, that the black leadings which hold them and unite them are not noticeable to the onlooker who seems to have before him a continuous and unbroken imagery.

The two features which are most compelling in the examination of these Pottstown windows are the sense of a third dimension in color, and the rich flowing pattern underlying the pictures. Both are dynamic elements, and both contribute to the extraordinary vivacity of the glass. Mr. Connick and his draughtsmen feel somewhat as Oriental designers of old, who wrought all their images against an actually traced or fancifully implied arabesque. The many small figures of the iconographic scheme seem to flow and undulate, to expand and contract in a brilliant rhythmic scheme. The Connick workshop has not yet reduced this method to a fixed stylization, and we feel in watching the glass that the craftsmen are still experimenting with the method. In the arts, it is a happier stage to be working with means than achieving ends.

The Beatitudes provide the thematic material of the Hill School windows.

* * *

Mary Wesselhoeft

One of the most pleasing water color exhibitions of the season is currently on view at The Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street. The pictures come from California and were painted by Mary F. Wesselhoeft, an artist who had training in Boston.

What delights the eye is the workmanship of a painter who thinks and executes in terms of the medium. These handsome landscapes have been washed on in free and fluid manner with transparent color. The artist has worked with a clean and determined brush which does not need to go over its traces again and again, or to point up with sharp contrasting shadows or bold juxtapositions of color. Miss Wesselhoeft, on the other hand, prefers the subtler gradations, the most delicate indications of varying tone or qualifying shadow. There is a precious melting quality in the surfaces which change color and mood under the dominating sunlight. Never are tones raw or sharp; rather they are hinted at, or merely indicated as though they were deprived of their decisive character by the powerful sunshine. Miss Wesselhoeft perceives in the rolling landscape a rhythm which reminds her of the motion of the sea. All details of trees and houses and shrubs are brought into the same mobile quality.

That the artist does not exploit this expressionistic method is proved in water colors of still life, which have been studiously arranged and painted, away from the surging hills and authoritative sun. In these charming portrayals of flowers and baskets, fruits and vegetables, Miss Wesselhoeft devotes herself to firm and ornate outlines, to properly indicated shapes and sizes. Her neat craftsmanship is pleasant to behold, for it escapes, through good taste, from being tight and formalized. Included are portrayals of paradise plants, blue figs, phlox, red cabbage, black beans, and artichokes. She evades the literal by dwelling upon the decorative elements. There is a hint of the Asiatic painter of still life, in her abstraction and refinement. Many a water colorist in Boston would benefit by seeing Miss Wesselhoeft's pictures and emulating her spontaneous expressionism, on the one hand; her organized patterns on the other.

* * *

Boston City Club

Photographs by Hermann Lythgoe are being shown at the Boston City Club. Here is a travelogue in pictures. Camera in hand Mr. Lythgoe has visited the Old World and achieved some handsome shots of picturesque places. Included among the prints shown at the City Club are views of Lake Como, the Swiss Alps, Amsterdam, Vollendam, Nuremberg, Rome, and London. He shows a special interest in architecture, its decoration and the accompanying enhancements of sculpture.

Opera Tickets Still Available

Opera tickets are still obtainable at the box office for the performance of "Die Meistersinger" Thursday night and "Thais" Friday evening. The house is sold out for both Saturday performances.

The cast for "Die Meistersinger" will include Mmes. Rethberg and Thorborg, and Mr. Bodanzki will conduct. In "Thais" Marjorie Lawrence, who has had a considerable success in the part in New York, will be Thais, and John Charles Thomas will be Athanël.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St. Clr. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:35. Orch. $3.30, Balcony $2.75 to $1.10. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10.

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. TIMES
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evgs. 8:30 Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols Mats Wed., Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.20

LAST 2 WEEKS!
MAURICE EVANS presents
HENRY IV (Part 1)
MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
Mady CHRISTIANS ● Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. LAc. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
In VINTON FREEDLEY'S musical hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER
TAMARA MARY MARTIN
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat.

"Ethel Waters 'magnificent.'"—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40 MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent," Whipple, W. Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
Hilarious New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:10

"Beatrice Lillie is the best of the lady clowns."—Anderson, Jour.-Amer.
JOHN C. WILSON presents
BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC A REVUE
by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45th St. West of B'way
EVGS. 8:40. MATS THURS. and SAT. 2:40

ETHEL MERMAN AND JIMMY DURANTE
in New York's No. 1 Musical Hit by McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES
Tamara with Richard
TOUMANOVA CARLSON
MAJESTIC Thea., West 44 St. CL. 6-0730
Evgs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

A Must! "Shines like a good deed in a naughty world."—Atkinson, Times
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (in Person)
CENTER THEATRE—Rockefeller Center
49th St. and 6th Ave.—COlumbus 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40—55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40. Extra Matinee Easter Monday, April 10.

"The LITTLE PRINCESS"
Shirley TEMPLE • ANITA LOUISE RICHARD GREENE
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c 1 to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. 50th St.

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
The WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY GEORGE COULOURIS BARRY FITZGERALD
SHUBERT THEA., W. 44th Street. Evgs. 8:40 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40, 55c-$2.20

BOSTON

Irene DUNNE • Charles BOYER
LOVE AFFAIR
It's Big as Your Heart!
Maria Ouspenskaya Leo Bowman • Astrid Allwyn Maurice Moscovich
Produced and Directed by LEO McCAREY
PLUS CO-FEATURE
"12 CROWDED HOURS"
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The Adventures of CHICO
UNANIMOUSLY ACCLAIMED!
THE PERFECT PROGRAMME

SHUBERT EVES. 8:30 Last 6 Times
JOHN GOLDEN Presents SAMSON RAPHAELSON'S NEW COMEDY
LAWRENCE in SKYLARK
Evgs. 55c, $2.75. Wed., Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.20

PLYMOUTH—BEGINNING MARCH 27 1 WEEK ONLY
THE INCOMPARABLE
RUTH DRAPER
In Her World Famous Original CHARACTER SKETCHES
Different program each performance
Seats Now. Eves. .55-2.75. Thurs. Mat. .55-1.65. Sat. Mat. .55-2.20 (inc. tax).

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CAPE COD WINDMILLS
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CHARLIE CHASE
2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

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AT ALL PRICES
NELSON EDDY IN PERSON April 10
THEATRE, HOCKEY, CONCERT
SEATS AT MACY'S 232 TREMONT Cor. Stuart St. HAN. 5340

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Nelson Eddy—Jeanette MacDonald
"SWEETHEARTS"
Michael Whalen—Jean Rogers
"WHILE NEW YORK SLEEPS"

PHILADELPHIA

D'OYLY CARTE OPERA COMPANY
OF LONDON in
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Repertory Mailed Upon Request
FORREST THEATRE, Walnut St., PHILA.
Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:15

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing in this group will serve as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

Ranger Strategy Backfires—Positions Not Decided on Bees Yet—Boston Series

Unguarded Hill Slips Away As Conacher Is Held Close

By Web Morse

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22—The strategy of Lester Patrick and Frankie Boucher held the Bruins for 119m. 25s. here last night, but finally collapsed when the unchartered member of the visitors, Mel Hill, slapped the winning goal by Dave Kerr at 19m. 25s. of of the third overtime period. The game had been forced into overtime on goals by Alex Shibicky on a play with Pratt, Heller, and Neil Colville, and Bill Cowley in combination with Roy Conacher and Dit Clapper.

From early in the game the Ranger rear-guard greeted the prize Boston rookie, Roy Conacher, with a serious "going over." He never entered Ranger territory without being immediately charged and covered. His play-making center, Bill Cowley, also found the climate warm inside the New York defense area and when his usual plays with Conacher were frustrated by fair or foul checking, he turned to his right wing, Hill. The "forgotten" man nearly broke the game up earlier, but finally crashed through with the Rangers hounding Conacher.

Officiating Better

The officiating was better than usual. Referee Mickey Ion kept the game within bounds but could not curb all the off-color work. Both teams played defensive hockey for the most part and it was a rather drab and uninteresting exhibition. The Ranger goal in the second period was the result of a power play put on while Gordon Pettinger served out a two-minute penalty for tripping. Neil Colville passed back to Heller from a face-off deep in Boston territory. Heller passed laterally to Pratt and the latter passed forward to Shibicky who fired through Herbie Schmidt's legs to score at 18:17.

With Heller off the ice on penalty Conacher raced into the Ranger backboards, passed back to Clapper who fired at Kerr and Cowley tipped the shot into the net.

All three Boston center men, Cowley, Schmidt, and Pettinger, and two left wingers, Woody Dumart and Conacher, were marked men when in range of the Ranger defensemen. The forwards were required to do plenty of high sticking in self-defense and Cowley took a night's pounding trying to retaliate.

Bauer Robbed Twice

Bobby Bauer was robbed of two goals during the game, the first because the whistle had blown for a tripping penalty to Dumart and the second because the referee, along with Schmidt, was out of sight and down behind the side boards, the result of being dumped there by Murray Patrick. Naturally Ion could not allow a goal he did not see and while Manager Art Ross protested for at least a penalty to Patrick, he had little consolation, for it is his own ruling, giving linesmen no rights apart from offsides. McFadyen, the linesman, saw the completion of the goal, but the rules do not permit him to rule the validity of anything but offsides.

The Colville-Shibicky line was the most formidable for the Rangers and Ott Heller easily stood out as the best defenseman on the ice. Boston did not permit Eddie Shore to engineer any attacks, so he spent a comparatively quiet evening helping Frankie Brimsek. The first-year goalie of the Bruins played smart hockey and stood the test of "money" play very well. Despite the beating many of the Bruin forwards were taking from the Ranger defense they refused to show any traces of being "gun-shy."

♦ ♦ ♦

Bruins received plenty of encouragement from supposedly partisan Ranger crowd . . . There were several vacant seats . . . Boston fans picked up some 140 tickets and would have increased that number if they had known tickets were available . . . Rangers returned Joe Krol to Philadelphia and brought up George Allen . . . Earl Robertson, injured goalie for Americans, viewed the game while his team mates performed in Toronto.

♦ ♦ ♦

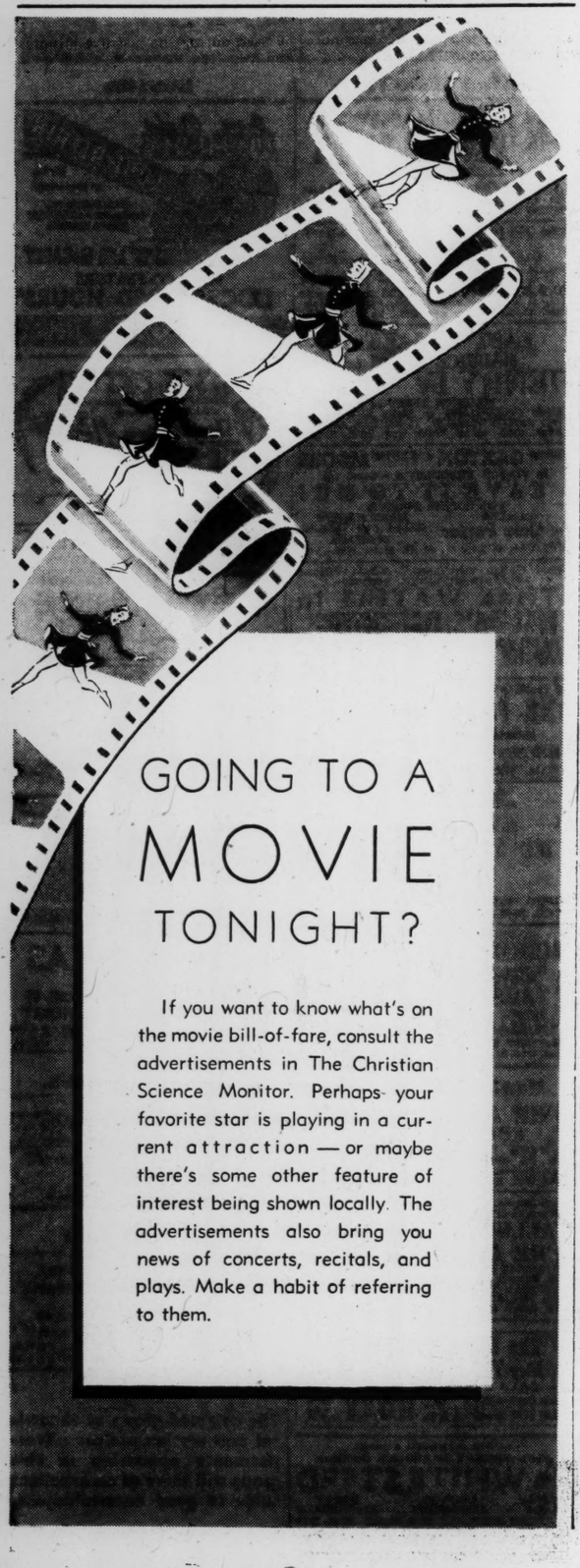
Heller called a smart one on Eddie Shore . . . They crashed along the boards and Heller called the play for Ion, getting Shore a penatly . . . The Maple Leafs look good to beat Amerks and continue on through the winner of the Canadien-Detroit series . . . A Toronto-Bruin final would be something!

The game was not nearly so rough as some play-off games in the past . . . Both sides used attacking forward lines with trailing wings and many long, looping shots were tried . . . All told the game was below a regular season affair for interest and action . . . Only the tenseness of what might or could happen kept proceedings from reaching a state of boredom.

Averill and Tribe Agree

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 22 (AP)—Center Fielder Earl Averill ended his long salary fight with the Cleveland American League Ball Club last night and signed a contract for his 11th season with the Tribe.

Averill arrived here yesterday from his home in Snohomish, Wash., and came to terms with Business Manager Frank Kohlbecker.


GOING TO A
MOVIE
TONIGHT?
If you want to know what's on the movie bill-of-fare, consult the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Perhaps your favorite star is playing in a current attraction — or maybe there's some other feature of interest being shown locally. The advertisements also bring you news of concerts, recitals, and plays. Make a habit of referring to them.

Phi Gamma Delta Committee

Prominent "Fiji" college athletes plan gathering of Boston Graduate Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta this evening at Hotel Statler. Seated, left to right: Paul Guibord, Dartmouth '36, New England tennis champion and Olympics hockey star; Charles W. Butler, Brown '36, former baseball and hockey flash, chairman of get-together; John J. (Mickey) O'Reilly, Brown '36, Tuss McLaughry's midget varsity quarterback for three years. Standing: John A. Vanderpoel, M. I. T. '40, varsity 175-pound wrestler; and Eugen C. Andres, Jr., Dartmouth '28, former national field secretary of the fraternity, whose brother Hal formerly captained a Green eleven and also is a member of the Phi Gam Committee.

Keen Battles For Places On The Penn Crew

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Rusty Callow, veteran coach of the University of Pennsylvania oarsmen, faces a dilemma this season that is all to his liking.

For the first time in years the competition for places in the first varsity eight is so keen that the former Washington oarsman believes that he will not be able to name the eight bladesmen to man the varsity shell until a day or two before the opening regatta of the season late in April.

After 2½ weeks of practice on the high water of the Schuylkill River, Callow changed the class crews he had formed when the squad first reported, and made up five varsity eights.

Competition Close

That the competition is close is indicated by the fact that the four varsity holdovers from last year were assigned to places in the junior varsity eight, Fred Ballard, Charles Lee, Paul Hornsleth, and Francis Bosco occupy, respectively, the stroke, 7, 5, and 2 seats in the second eight.

The first eight is composed of two members of last year's freshman crew and six candidates who rowed in the junior varsity or third shell. Notable among the latter group is Jim Burk, brother of Joe, national, Canadian and English Henley singles champion.

Burk, who rowed in the junior varsity shell last season, has been switched from the port to the starboard side in a move by Callow to strengthen the number five oar. Thus far the younger brother of Pennsylvania's greatest oarsman has shown no loss of power in making the change. However, should Burke not measure up to expectations, he will move to number six, where there is a vacancy caused by the graduation of George Eddy.

First Eight

The first eight is made up of James Hamilton, stroke; Karl Olson, 7; Norman Keiser, 6; James Burk, 5; Henry Callahan, 4; Darwin Reed, 3; Matt McLoughlin, 2; and Tom Townsend, bow. Charles Rosenberg is the coxswain.

The junior varsity has Fred Ballard, stroke; Charles Lee, 7; Roger Soens, 6; Paul Hornsleth, 5; George Webster, 4; Ted Sullivan, 3; Francis Bosco, 2; Dick Marshall, bow, and Allan Hunter, coxswain.

Robert Peabody is stroking the third varsity, which also contains Howard Martin, 7; Frank Weiss, 6; Fred Stimson, 5; Jerry Carson, 4; John Thompson, 3; Eskil Danielson, 2; William Price, bow, and John Place, cox.

Olson an Keiser

The freshmen of last season who have impressed the coach in the workouts thus far include Olson and Keiser, in the first crew, Soens and Webster in the second eight, and Stimson and Thompson in the third crew.

Callow does not plan to name a varsity stroke for some time or until he has given thorough trials to Fred Ballard, who last year rowed number two on the varsity; James Hamilton, stroke of the junior varsity eight a season ago, and Francis Bosco, who stroked the varsity in its three major races in 1938. Robert Peabody and Peter Richards are other possibilities. Ballard and Hamilton are leading the race for the position with Bosco, unable to practice during the indoor season because of an injured knee, continuing to row in the number two position of the second eight.

N. E. Lettermen

LAFAYETTE, Ind. (AP) — Purdue University's major letter awards for minor athletics include:

Swimming—G. Tredwell, Bristol, Conn.

Fencing—M. D. Stepath, Springfield, Mass.

Capacity Houses Indicated For Skating Club Carnival

According to present indications, capacity audiences will fill Boston Garden March 31 and April 1 when the Skating Club of Boston presents its annual figure skating carnival, "Let's Go." Two performances will be given on those evenings, with a matinee show scheduled for Saturday, April 1.

The Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital in Wellesley Hills will again be benefited by this charity affair, which is enlisting the services of a number of society leaders who are giving generously of their time and efforts.

As in the past the well-rounded program will be replete with the names of skaters of merit. The show has become established as one of the highlights of the skating year, and this season's presentation is expected to maintain the high standard of entertainment that has pleased capacity gatherings in the past.

Considerable interest will center around the youthful English skater, Daphne Walker, who placed third in the world championships and who will be making her initial bow before a New England skating audience. The graceful English girl, considered one of the most sensational exhibition skaters ever developed, is a pupil of Howard Nicholson, and many critics feel she will win the Olympic skating title at St. Moritz next year.

Miss Walker's program embodies the difficult jumps and spins of many of the skating masters of the past, and into the versatile sweep of free skating she has inserted many evolutions of her own. She is the only skater in the world who has ever received the maximum number of points that can be given for execution of a program in competition.

Other internationally famous ice skating stars who have already accepted invitations to participate in "Let's Go" are Andree Joly and Pierre Brunet of France, who will demonstrate Hungarian and Slavic folk dances, and Frick and Frack—in private life Hans Mauch and Werner Groebli of Switzerland—who constitute Europe's leading ice comedy team.

The younger set of the Skating Club of Boston will have their own special opportunity to exhibit their budding artistic talents in the opening number, which will be a colorful portrayal of a Toy Shop—in action! The costumes for this scene have been originated for more than 50 children.

Polly Blodgett of Brookline will contribute her skill to the success of this year's charity ice show. Although the national title has eluded her, her popularity has not suffered a bit, for her charm more than compensates for her minute lapses in championship requirements.

Eastern Power Boat Officials

BELLEVILLE, Ont. (CP)—Robert Schelling, Fort Erie, was elected President of the Eastern Division of the American Power Boat Association — comprising a district from Lake of the Woods to the Maritimes —at the annual meeting here recently. James McCrae, North Hatley, Que., was named Vice-President, with Robert Finlayson, Toronto, as Secretary-Treasurer.

Plans were completed for the holding of a Circuit Meet here Aug. 7 under auspices of the Belleville Yacht Club. The meet will be held off Massassaga Point in Big Bay of the Bay of Quinte. Three standing dates were changed at Boston, Red Bank, N. J., and Saranac Lake, N. Y., to allow racing drivers to compete here.

Division directors named were R. J. Graham, Belleville; Commodore Harry Geening, Hamilton; A. D. Maclean, Toronto; Reg Shaw, Toronto; E. A. Wilson, Ingersoll; W. C. Lane, Picton; Blake Van Winckle, Toronto; Allan Lamport, Toronto; W. J. Smith, Rougemont, Que.; Maj. J. R. Alain, Victoriaville, Que.; Dr. Ormand Clairmont, Valleyfield, Que., and Dr. A. Dupuis, Sherbrooke, Que.

Insignia Awarded At New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 21—Twelve undergraduates from Massachusetts have received athletic awards for winter activities from the University of New Hampshire. A grand total of 53 letters to varsity players and managers, and 35 numerals to freshmen were presented by the Advisory Committee on Athletic Awards in basketball, hockey, winter track, and winter sports.

Massachusetts athletes receiving awards include: Maurice G. Fournier, North Attleboro, Warren R. Davison, Melrose; William F. Quinn, Jr., Hingham; John L. Wentsell, Somerville; Albert L. Roper, Tewksbury; Kenneth P. Huff, Lynnfield Center; Carroll Haseltine, Jr., Haverhill; Harold J. Hall, North Attleboro; Robert H. Allard, Melrose; Robert P. Quinn, Hingham; Paul Nugent, Quincy; and John W. Finnigan, Swampscott.

Practice for St. Anselm's

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 22 (AP)—Coach Cleo A. O'Donnell pried the lid off his fifth season as St. Anselm's College football coach today when he called out his squad for spring practice. Sessions will be held indoors until the field is in shape.

Only three members are missing from last fall's team which went through the season undefeated and held Boston College to a scoreless tie. These are Center Mike Malio, Guard Archie Hoffman and Halfback Eddie Cullen.

Southern Trip

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Four Norwich University golfers will do their spring training at Columbia, S. C., next week, Athletic Director Don McCallister has announced. McCallister will accompany the quartet.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Detroit Red Wings and Montreal Maroons finished on top in United States and International Divisions of National Hockey League.

Mantha Boasts Speedy Sextet In Concordias

The fast-skating, hard-checking Concordia hockey aggregation, member of the Montreal senior circuit, will invade Boston Garden this coming Friday and Saturday evenings to skirmish with the Boston Olympics. The coming series gives every promise of producing the fastest hockey offering of the present amateur season at the North Station sports palace.

Coach Sylvio Mantha of the Montreal sextet boasts he has a team which is better than three goals over any Provincial League team, and that he will ice the fastest-skating six that has been seen in the Hub in many years. Mantha is quite upset over the defeat the Olympics handed his boys last season in Boston and has his men keyed to the highest point to turn the tables this time.

The series promises to be a repetition of last week-end's tussle with the Montreal Vics. The locals realize that the Civics represent as hard a checking team as they have had to meet this year, and are looking forward to a better than even exchange of bumps.

The injured members of the Olympics are rapidly returning to form. Frankie "Muscles" Spain will be back in action at center ice, and Jack Harris will move back to his left-wing position. Coach Hago Harrington is again working on a new combination for his lines with the thought in mind of developing more strength up front.

The Concordia team will show several players who appeared here last season, including the two big defensemen, H. Francoeur and D. Belhumeur. Those two speedy center-ice men, P. Desautels and J. Armand, will again make it hard for the Olympic lines as well as the defense. Two speedsters on the wings will again show their heels to the locals in the persons of R. Cormier and J. Carrigan.

Griffin Elected New Ice Captain At Northeastern

Gerry Griffin of Medford, varsity defenseman for the past two years, has been elected to lead the Northeastern hockey team for the next season, it was announced by Coach Herb Gallagher at a special meeting this noon. The new leader succeeds Johnny Byrne of Arlington, leading scorer in eastern college ranks.

The election of Griffin came as no surprise, since the Medford boy has been outstanding following a brilliant high school career at Medford. Although he was the most penalized player in the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League, Griffin still was a very important part of the Husky machine.

Coach Gallagher said after the election, "Gerry should make an excellent captain, because he gives all he has and will be an inspiration to his teammates." Griffin goes to the full extent of his abilities in every contest and no coach can ask for more.

The squad said good-bye to three graduating members, Capt. Byrne, Curt Ganong, and Ray Johnson, but the nucleus of a good team remains, headed by Griffin and the high-scoring Johnny Chipman.

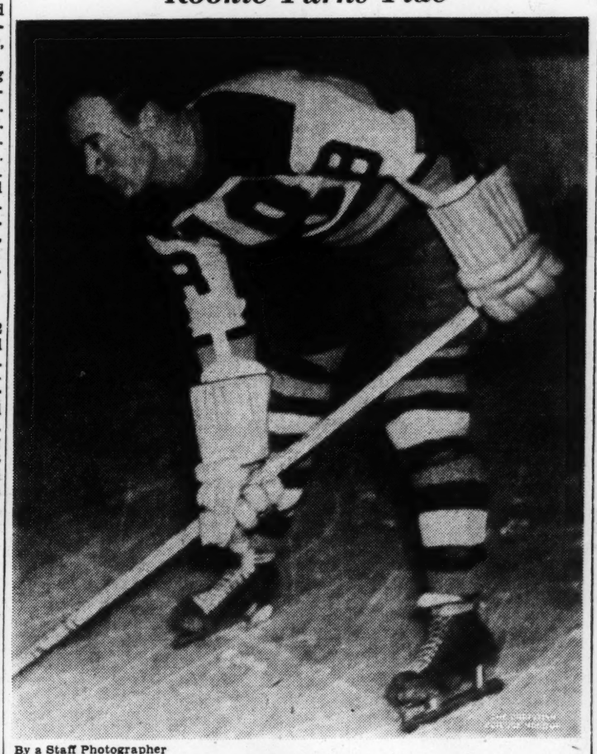
Others who received letters were: Joseph Beaton, Gerald Bracken, John Byrne, James Cunningham, Fred Cusick, John Eckert, Paul Hefron, Alan McCarthy, William Peppard, George Ross, William Urbanik, and Manager Paul Levenson.

Ceppi Resigns

PRINCETON, N. J., March 22 (AP)—Resignation of Charles B. Ceppi as varsity football line coach at Princeton University was announced yesterday by Professor Burnham Dell, '12, Chairman of the University Council of Athletics.

Franklin C. Cappon, backfield coach for the 1938 season, will become line coach and John Paul Kadlic, Tiger quarterback four years ago and coach of the junior varsity backs last fall, will take over Cappon's job. Ed Walker will continue as end coach.

Rookie Turns Tide



By a Staff Photographer

Mel Hill

Right winger who scored goal that gave Bruins 2-to-1 victory over Rangers in New York last night after 119m. 25s. of hockey.

Stengel Still Perplexed About Several Positions

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 22—With the opening of the 1939 National League season almost around the next bend in the Tamiami Trail, Manager Casey Stengel of the Boston Bees is still a man of many problems. Today, as the remodeled Bean Towners continued their affairs in the well-known Grapefruit League, the skipper was more at sea than ever in regard to several spots in his regular line-up.

When the starting bell rings April 18, Stengel knows that Al Lopez will be behind the plate, Tony Cuccinello at second base, Debs Garms at third, Eddie Miller at shortstop, Al Simmons in left field and Max West in right. He is reasonably certain that the regular pitchers of last season—Turner, Fette, Shoffner, MacFayden, Lanning and Erickson —are ready to carry on as before. But from this point on Casey is not so certain.

Fletcher vs. Hassett

The first-base battle is waging more hotly than ever. When the Bees opened camp here at the Fair Grounds on Ninth Street, Stengel admits that he leaned toward Buddy Hassett as his first sacker. Buddy, with the Brooklyn Dodgers, had established himself as a .300 hitter in the National League. And Casey last year would have gladly given over half of his oil interests for a confirmed .300 sticker. But after watching Elbie Fletcher, the Milton youngster and the team's 1938 regular, belt this Grapefruit League pitching around the sandy outfields, the manager is not so sure his first impression is lasting.

The decision is more or less up to Fletcher. Stengel is giving Elbie the call in a majority of these games. If the boy hits right through the spring schedule, he seems almost certain to get the nod because of his superior defensive ability. But if he fades out from this point on, Hassett will take over. The slick-fielding Fletcher of 1937 and '38 would be a big favorite in the Hub with a .300 batting average.

Five Infielders

Five infielders are sure of wearing Bee uniforms, unless, of course, a trade should interfere. As far as the trading market is concerned, Stengel is open-minded when the other fellow mentions first basemen. And he can afford to be. As the situation now stands, the Bees would not be hurt if either Hassett or Fletcher departed. But with a pair of first base guardians on the club, the manager might be forced to carry seven infielders, instead of the generally accepted number of six. In that case, Cuccinello, Miller, Garms and Warstler would bring the list to six. Johnny Hill, who was taken to camp on the conditional basis, and Bob Kahle, held back by a weak arm in '38, are in line for the problematical No. 7 berth. The Bees must pass on Hill soon, or send him back to Atlanta.

Back of Lopez and Al Todd, Stengel must pick a third-string catcher. Will it be Stan Andrews, Butch Sutcliffe or Phil Masi? On the mound, the manager must select three or four hurlers from among the following: Art Doll, Tom Earley, Al Hazel, John Pezzullo, Fred Frankhouse and Joe Sullivan. Frankhouse has an edge on the group because of his experience. Sullivan, like Hill, came here on a conditional basis, and will not be paid for until Stengel counts him in. The remaining boys have even chances at this stage of the training season.

Simmons and West Set

Simmons is set in left field and West in right, at the start of the season, at least. Outlaw's record suggests that he will take over Vince Di Maggio's old post in center, but a fellow by the name of Johnny Dickshot may change that. Even young Ralph Hodgin, the Evansville graduate, is getting considerable attention from Stengel. And, of course, there is the reliable Johnny Cooney lurking close by and ready to break in on these youngsters.

Although Stengel is working hard to try to figure who will play where and why, he is thriving. Fletcher may become one of the league's outstanding boys by hustling to beat out Hassett. Dickshot, a rather dismal failure with Pittsburgh, may suddenly find himself when pressed by Outlaw. Let the boys battle, and may the best men win, is the way Casey looks at it.

Bees Hope to Even Series Against Red Sox Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 22—A return game with the Bees is scheduled for the Red Sox tomorrow. This contest, the second game of the four-game series between the Boston clubs, will be played in Bradenton, only a dozen miles away, and it will be the last one for them until they get back to Boston the middle of April.

The Red Sox won the first game in 10 innings by an 8-7 score when the Bees infield, chiefly Bob Kahle at third, blew up. The defeat was bitter to the Bees, and they will be anxious to tie the series with a victory tomorrow.

Sox in Tampa

The Red Sox left for Tampa this morning, there to play the Reds the second game in a 14-game series. This is also a return contest, for only last Saturday the Sox beat the Reds, 5-4, in an exciting game between two first-division ball clubs. The Sox will return to Tampa on Sunday to play the third game of the series.

Joe Cronin will continue to use his pitchers in pairs, unless relief is necessary. By the time the Sox reach Boston, Cronin thinks he will have a solution to his hardest problem, namely, whom to use for starting hurlers.

At present Cronin has eight hurlers who seem capable of starting games. His problem is to cut the number to four, for a starting pitcher has to work every fourth day if he is to be at his best. The eight pitchers are Elden Auker, Jim Bagby, Dennis Galehouse, Bob Grove, Joe Heving, Fred Ostermueller, Woodrow Rich, and Jack Wilson.

There is little likelihood that Grove will start oftener than once a week. But if Cronin should decide on his Big Four, say Auker, Bagby, Galehouse, and Wilson, he will not hesitate to interrupt the order to give Grove his weekly chance, nor will he hesitate to interrupt the order to use a left-hander such as Ostermueller or Wade, when the occasion demands it.

Grove Looks Good

Grove is in good condition, although heavier than he was last season. He is throwing the ball fairly hard, about as he did a year ago at this time, and he is throwing curves and fork balls. Joe Cronin is confident that the southpaw will win 10 or 12 games this season if his arm remains strong.

Bill Stewart, his wife, and his son are at the Sox camp. . . . Jimmy Foxx has been hitting the ball better than he usually does in spring training. He may be able to repeat the great season he had in 1938, from the looks of things. . . . Joe Cronin thinks so much of Woodrow Rich, young hurler, that he wants to pitch him only against big league clubs down here.

Rookies Come Through

SARASOTA, Fla., March 22 (AP)—Three rookie pitchers came through for the Boston Red Sox yesterday as the American Leaguers pinned a 4-to-1 defeat on the Kansas City Blues of the American Association.

Just to make the day complete for the Sox, the 39-year-old "Lefty" Grove, whose arm "went bad" last year, opened up for the first time by pitching batting practice at top speed for 15 minutes, then announced his arm "felt fine."

Wayman Kerksieck, Emerson Dickman and Charlie Wagner each hurled three frames, Kerksieck allowing the only run. Two other rookies, Jim Tabor, at third, and Paul Campbell, at first, added a batting punch.

Sporting Around the Hub

Boston University Launches New Shell

Boston University will launch its new shell this afternoon amid ceremonies at which President Daniel L. Marsh, Tom Bolles, Harvard crew coach, and others will be present. The shell, gift of Arthur W. Stevens, prominent Boston attorney, will be put in the water at the Riverside Boat Club.

The Terrier crew, incidentally, is unofficial champion of minor collegiate crews, and though for three years the University has failed to recognize the sport, it is being continued again this year. Seven lettermen have returned to Coach Jim Manning, as well as 25 other candidates. Meets have been scheduled with Williams, American International, Dartmouth, Manhattan, Rutgers, M. I. T., Harvard, and possibly Rollins. If the crew does well this year and sufficient funds are collected, the University may recognize the sport next year.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Harvard Club squash team, winner of the first-half play in the Class A competition of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association, defeated Union Boat Club "Whites," second-half victors, in the first game of the play-offs at the Harvard Club last night. The second and final game will be played at the Union Boat Club Friday night.

♦ ♦ ♦

Coach Gallagher will greet his Northeastern baseball candidates today. Veterans returning include Jim Connolly, catcher, Ed Lovequist, first base, Foxy Flumere, second base, Sammy Swardlick, shortstop, and Capt. Bill Littel, outfield.

♦ ♦ ♦

Boston College will be honored by a "day" at the New York World's Fair May 12, John Curley, Graduate Manager of Athletics, was notified yesterday. A baseball game will be played between the Eagles and the New York University "Violent Violets" as a feature.

♦ ♦ ♦

Solly Nechtem and Irwin Kopecky, members of B. U. basketball team this season, scored 43 points between them as the Malden City Club overcame St. Augustine's of Rhode Island 93-53 at the Garden last night. In the other game, the Harlem Yankees defeated the Crimson Independents 36-33.

Joe Medwick Signs

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 22 (AP)—Branch Rickey, General Manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, announced last night Joe Medwick, heavy hitting outfielder, had signed his 1939 contract.

"In my opinion, Medwick is ready to play ball tomorrow," Rickey said. Rickey did not disclose the contract's terms.

Brown Named at Brown

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Earl M. Brown, Notre Dame senior, has been named Brown varsity end coach by the Brown Athletic Council. Thomas W. Taylor, Director of Athletics, has announced. He succeeds Jerry Dalrymple of New Orelans.

Boston, Canadiens and Toronto Win Play-Off Games—International Marathon

Bruins-Rangers Stall Through Overtime Hardship to Result

By the Associated Press

Although the National Hockey League's play-off system was greatly changed this year when the old two-group line-up was dropped, it still seems probable that the Stanley Cup winner will come from somewhere down in the middle of the regular-season standings.

The champion Boston Bruins and the second-place New York Rangers battled each other virtually to a standstill in their opener last night. They played nearly an hour of overtime before the Bruins finally pulled out a 2-1 decision. Their series runs four-out-of-seven games, so they can't have many more like that and still have much strength left for the cup finals.

Meanwhile the two surprises of the play-offs, the Toronto Maple Leafs and Montreal Canadiens, had comparatively easy victories. The Leafs rolled over the crippled New York Americans, 4-0, while the Canadiens, starring Goalie Claude Burke, downed Detroit's Red Wings, 2-0.

Toronto a Favorite

Both these teams were playing their best hockey when the regular season ended and their prospects look good to end their first rounds tomorrow when they play the same teams at New York and Detroit. Toronto will be a favorite, anyway, as long as the Amerks' regular goalie, Earl Robertson, remains on the sidelines, but Detroit may stage a comeback as its next two games are at home.

At any rate, these teams can't take more than six games to get into the finals and should be fresher than either the Bruins or Rangers.

The New Yorkers felt the effects of the tough play first when Goaler Dave Kerr had to retire to have a bruised shoulder treated after Roy Conacher, the brilliant Bruin rookie, rammed into him after some 15 minutes of overtime play.

Bruins in Comeback

The Bruins had to stage a comeback to win last night's game after Alex Shibicky scored in the second period. Bill Cowley tied the count early in the third frame and Boston had two goals called back before Cowley and Mel Hill worked a neat bit of strategy to get the winner at 19:25 of the third overtime period. Once the whistle had blown before the puck was netted. Another time Bobby Bauer scored but Referee Mickey Ion couldn't see it. He made the mistake of standing too near Milt Schmidt when Muzz Patrick was handing out a body check and both of them went tumbling over the dasher.

The final goal resulted from the Rangers' close checking of Conacher. Art Ross, the Bruins manager, noted it and told Cowley to pass to Hill the first chance he got. They worked the play perfectly.

Toronto, at top form, scored in every period while hard checking stopped the weakened Amerks. Syl Apps led the Leaf raids, scoring once and drawing two assists.

The two Montreal goals resulted directly from a penalty to Buck Jones. Toe Blake scored while the defenseman was off and Lou Trudel just after he returned.

All Home Clubs Triumph In Minor League Hockey

By the Associated Press

Home Clubs 3, Visitors 0: That's the score of the opening round of the International-American Hockey League play-offs, and if they continue along that line the western division is a cinch to have at least one finalist.

It's considered a great advantage in hockey for a team to play on its own rink and that's probably what dictated the choices when both Syracuse and Cleveland elected to open on the road. They both went down the Stars losing the first game of the two-of-three second-place round to the Providence Reds, 2 to 0, and Cleveland's Barons yielding to the Springfield Indians by the same count in the third-place round. But they'll get to play the remaining games at home, starting Thursday.

Ramblers at Home

Meanwhile the Philadelphia Ramblers, who chose their own rink for the start of the best-of-five play-off with the Hershey Bears, western division champs, also upset the dope with a 6-3 victory. They jump to Hershey tomorrow, but keep on alternating with the odd game at home if they have to play five.

All through the regular campaign, Hershey's strong defensive team had the edge over the high-scoring Ramblers. But last night they just couldn't stem the relentless Philadelphia attack and hardly were in the running after Bill Carse scored the first goal late in the opening period.

Alf Pike, promoted last week from the New York Rovers, played like a veteran pro as he scored three goals, while Kilby McDonald and Lloyd Roubell netter one apiece. Wally Kilrea scored twice for Hershey in the third period to tie the score, but it only stayed tied for three minutes.

Beveridge Stars

Bill Beveridge, substitute goalie who heard the Reds' summons when Nick Damore was recalled by Hershey, was the standout for Providence. He was just the backing needed for a close defense that stopped the Syracuse marksmen while Red Doran and Ab Demarco provided the necessary goals.

Benny Grant provided the same sort of goal guarding for Springfield and the Indians all played above their heads to beat the powerful Cleveland team. Lloyd Jackson got the deciding goal late in the second period, but Springfield's lead wasn't safe until Normie Schultz's roller caromed off Mickey Blake's skate into the net just before the finish.

Brooklyn and Browns Head List for Last Place Title

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—The "Dinosaur Breeders' Gazette and Clarion" is after the writer again for our annual ratings of the worst clubs in each major baseball league. The "D. B. G. and C." has an unheard of circulation and the world, which has been waiting with ill-concealed apathy, shall wait no longer.

While comrades have been wading through the training camps, querying a catcher here, bearding a manager there and ever and anon getting in the way of a line drive, the writer is experting at long range.

To the surprise of many a veteran soothsayer we are picking the Brooklyn Dodgers to finish first in our standing, which means last in the National League. We know it is a big job for our heroes, for the Phillies are everybody's money.

Brooklyn Out Early

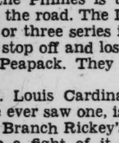
Brooklyn, however, is a club that will be out of the fight after opening day. Only a week ago it was shut out, and a no-hitter at that. It took two pitchers to do the trick. This is evidence the Dodgers are not in the best form. In mid-season only one pitcher will be needed.

But the big edge the Brooklyns hold on the Phillies is their ability to lose on the road. The Dodgers can blow two or three series in the West and then stop off and lose to Albany or West Peapack. They are always in shape.

The St. Louis Cardinals, an "if" club if we ever saw one, is out choice for sixth. Branch Rickey's farm boys will make a fight of it late in the season, but the Cards will be up against real class in Brooklyn and Philadelphia. One thing can put them in the cellar, the sale of Ducky Medwick.

Turning to the American League, we find those old favorites the St. Louis Browns, the logical choice to finish last. They have everything the Yankees have but ballplayers. Buck Newson may be sold to weaken the team at a vital position, but they can do it despite Buck's pitching.

The Philadelphia Athletics are a strong threat. They finished last in 1938, but this spring they have tightened up and are not losing with their old ease. They have several young players who occasionally come up with the ball at the wrong time. Connie Mack has several new pitchers, though. If they are down to standard the A's may do it.

Kaufman Hats
are showing
Advance Spring Styles
to suit the
man about town

You'll be proud to wear a Kaufman
$2.95
2 STORES IN NEW YORK
also Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Hartford, Atlanta, Dallas, Birmingham, Syracuse, Rochester, Providence

Bobby Riggs And Helen Bernhard Win in Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 22 (AP)—Bobby Riggs won the Bermuda men's singles championship, as expected, although he had to play five hard sets to beat Elwood Cooke, but the women's singles produced a real upset when Helen Bernhard defeated Pauline Betz.

Miss Betz, the Los Angeles girl who started her first tour of the major tournaments by winning the United States indoor title, was a popular favorite. Her New York rival had all the better of the match, however, winning 6—3, 7—5. After dropping the first two games, Miss Bernhard hit her stride and took three straight, then easily ran out the set. The games in the second set followed service until the score reached five all, then Miss Bernhard won the next two, both at deuce.

Riggs conquered his Portland, Ore., rival, 6—3, 1—6, 1—6, 6—2, 7—5, after a brilliant display of tennis by both players. In the final set the Chicagoan, first ranking United States player, had to take time out three times.

Cooke, who became very popular with the spectators during the ten-day tournament, relied upon a powerful service which seemed to baffle Riggs during the second and third games. He also made some returns that looked impossible, but Bobby's better all-around game and greater accuracy finally pulled him through.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Hockey Results March 21

National League (Stanley Cup) Play-offs

Boston 2, New York Rangers 1 (59:25 overtime).
Toronto 4, Americans 0.
Montreal 2, Detroit 0.

International-American League Play-offs

Philadelphia 6, Hershey 3.
Providence 2, Syracuse 0.
Springfield 2, Cleveland 0.

March 22 Schedule

American Association Play-offs

St. Louis at Tulsa.

Third Time Up —By Pap'

.303
CINCINNATI'S ROOKIE THIRD SACKER COMES UP WELL RECOMMENDED AS A HITTER
141 -142- 143
HE BATTED IN HIS SHARE OF RUNS FOR LOS ANGELES AND MAY DO THE SAME FOR THE REDS
Charlie -ENGLISH-
NOW OR NEVER
THIS IS CHARLIES THIRD TIME UP - HE HAD PREVIOUS TRYOUTS WITH THE ATHLETICS AND GIANTS
PAP

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New Jersey Club Defeats Danvers In New York 14-12

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—The Pegasus Club of New Jersey, led by Clarence (Buddy) Combs, turned back the Danvers, Mass., Polo Club 14 to 12 at Squadron A Armory last night to reach the final round of the eastern junior indoor polo championships. Pegasus will meet the Watertown (Conn.) trio, winner over Squadron A last Saturday, in the junior division final.

Saxon Woods, Westchester County entry, and Squadron A of New York, won their first-round matches in the Sherman Memorial (low goal) Tournament. Saxon Woods beat Essex Troop of New Jersey 12-9 while Squadron A trimmed Squadron C of Brooklyn, 15-7.

Danvers, rated at seven goals, received a five-goal handicap from the New Jersey trio and remained in front of its strength until the third period. Then Combs drove home five of his eight goals as the greater speed and hitting skill of the Pegasus riders began to tell. Leo Boyle, No. 1, scored five times for Danvers.

Giving away a two-goal handicap, the team of Capt. M. J. Fitzgerald, Buddy Fink and Gordon Wright drew ahead at 4-3 in the first period and never was headed. Fink was high scorer with six goals, one more than Major D. McGrath made for the losers.

Hawks Ask Waivers On Six of Players

CHICAGO, March 22 (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks front office apparently wasn't fooling when rebuilding plans for the cellar team of the National Hockey League were announced two weeks ago.

President William J. Tobin revealed yesterday waivers had been asked on Russ Blinco, Earl Robinson, Bob Gracie, Baldy Northcott, Jack Shill and Charley Mason. He added contracts for next season had not been offered to any member of the present squad.

The only man certain to return is Paul Thompson, who recently signed a contract as player-manager for 1939-40. Thompson is now in Western Canada scouting for talent.

The Hawks won the championship last season, but never got going this year, failing to qualify for the Stanley cup play-offs which began last night.

Patty Berg Ahead In Mid-South Golf

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., March 22 (AP)—It was a battle of champions today as the Mid-South women's golf tournament entered the final round.

Patty Berg, the national women's champion, had 148 for the first 36 holes. She was six strokes ahead of her nearest rival, Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill, N. C., who lost the national title last year.

Miss Berg shot a 73, 10 under par, yesterday. Many of her drives moved 225 to 250 yards.

In third place with 168 in the field of more than 60 was Mrs. Leo Walper of Washington.

Mrs. Thomas Rudel of New York, Mrs. Karl Scheidt of Norristown, Pa., and Alliene Hoover of Thomasville were next with 171's.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 21

At Bradenton: Cincinnati (N) 4, Boston (N) 3.
At St. Petersburg: Detroit (A) 7, St. Louis (N) 5.
At Austin, Texas: Philadelphia (N) 6, St. Louis (A) 6 (tie, 10 innings).
At Los Angeles: Pittsburgh (N) 9, Chicago (N) 4.
At Sarasota, Fla.: Boston (A) 4, Kansas City (AA) 1.
At Sebring, Fla.: New York (A) 4, Newark (I) 3.
At New Orleans: New Orleans (SA) 8, Cleveland (A) 3.
At Lake Charles, La.: Philadelphia (A) 7, Fort Worth (T) 2.
At Hollywood, Calif.: Hollywood (PC) 7, Chicago (A) 4.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Hank Gowdy—Conversationalist

BRADENTON, Fla., March 22—Hank Gowdy was as conversational as usual when his pets, the Cincinnati Reds, stopped off here to engage the Boston Bees in an exhibition game. With Manager Bill McKechnie detained on his trip over from Tampa, Hank was in charge of the crowd. And what a crowd! There are enough apple-cheeked youngsters on this Cincinnati outfit to start a high school glee club.

"They're a great bunch of boys," Gowdy proudly proclaimed so that everyone in the grandstand could hear. "Look at that Cook, and Barrett, and Thompson. Wait until those kids grow up. They'll make the race as funny in the National League as the Yankees have made it in the American."

Joe's Not Laughing

Funny? Mr. Gowdy could find plenty of opposition on that score. Joe Cronin, for instance, has found nothing that makes him laugh in Yankee Stadium. Ask the Chicago Cubs. But Mr. Gowdy was just warming up.

"Just the same," he continued, pulling open a box of practice balls, "I don't like to read these stories about the Reds being a cinch to win the pennant. That may be expecting too much. I'd rather put it this way, and I'm sure Bill McKechnie would agree with me. I'd rather say that the team beating us will win the pennant."

Word it any way you wish Mr. Gowdy, but the Reds still look like the next champions of the senior circuit.

"If we go along all right, we might succeed the Cubs," Hank went on, chasing a gang of autograph hunters away from the bench. "But that's a large order when you consider the inexperience of a majority of these boys. Look them over."

A Few Good Men

Very well, Mr. Gowdy, look them over. How about Lombardi, Richardson, Berger, Goodman, Derringer and Walters. Haven't they been out of high school long enough to know a baseball is round?

"Yes, maybe," Hank answered, as if unwilling to admit that perhaps we had something there.

How about Lombardi, is he ready for another big year?

"One of the greatest right-hand batters the game has ever seen," announced the Cincinnati coach. "He did .342 last year and not more than five of his hits were what you could call scratch. He must have lost at least two dozen by circus catches. Ernie gets better every year.

"These fellows make me laugh when they speculate on Foxx and Lombardi—whether or not they will have as good a year in 1939 as they did in '38," Gowdy continued, apparently in a laughing mood. "Just give me one reason why they shouldn't. I'll say they're going to be better. Haven't they had one more year's experience? Won't they remember the mistakes they made last season, if any?"

Just a minute Mr. Gowdy. Who is asking the questions? And how about Billy Werber?

Werber Must Hustle

"I didn't see Werber much when he was with the Yankees, Red Sox, and Athletics," the coach explained, "but judging by what I hear, he'll strengthen this infield. The decision, of course, is entirely up to the manager. But I think Werber will be at third base when the season opens. And Bill (McKechnie) has had a weakness at that spot since he came here from Boston. There may be other weaknesses in the infield, but at least Werber will eliminate one of them. He'll hustle for us—he'll hustle or he won't stay in uniform."

The arrival of Werber may force the return of Linus Frey to second base, where he played last season. McKechnie had tried Frey at third in early exhibition games this spring. Lew Riggs formerly covered the far turn. Eddie Joost, a rookie from Kansas City, is another second base possibility. He had the call while Frey was at third.

Connie Mack Still Dreams Of Developing a Champion

LAKE CHARLES, La., March 22 (AP)—Rocking placidly on the porch of an ancient hotel here is that kindly old gentleman of baseball, Connie Mack, dreaming his dreams of other years, before millionaires and wealthy merchants took over the game he loves and left him holding the sack.

His eyes as keen and blue as ever under their snowy brows, he tells you he is building up another team, one that in time may recapture the glory of the old Philadelphia Athletics. But it seems that he talks with just a shade less assurance than a year ago. The writer thinks Connie realizes now that he has wrecked one too many teams, and that he'll never wave his famous scorecard in another World Series.

Up in his seventies, Connie finds himself without a ball club, and with no real prospects of building another pennant contender. He has built up no farm system like most of his rivals possess, and he no longer can reach down and buy up a batch of great players like he once did. Every avenue has been closed to him and he knows it.

Not, mind you, that he will admit it for a minute. Connie still insists that the woods are full of fine young players, only waiting to be found. In fact, he says there are more of them than ever. But he's bound to be aware by this time that the big chains—the Yankees, the Cards, the Giants and the others—have the promising young stars of the country indexed right down to their choice of movie stars.

Connie bought that last great team he had, the one "Pepper" Martin of the Cardinals stampeded in the 1931 World Series. He paid a big price for such players as Bob Grove, Rube Walberg, George Earnshaw, Max Bishop, Jimmy Dykes, Mickey Cochrane and the others. Jimmy Foxx was about the only member of that team who was discovered and developed by Mr. Mack.

When he was through with them, Connie sold them at even a greater price, the Red Sox being his best customers. He won three championships with them and made money on the re-sale. The bulk of that money must still be in the Athletics' treasury, so it's not as though Connie couldn't afford to buy himself another team. He's far from an object of charity. He simply can't buy that sort of players any more. They're all bespoken by one of his more foresighted rivals.

Rocking on the same veranda with Connie, and full of good, bracing food, are a couple score of the young men he is working with. Among them are perhaps a half-dozen big league ball players. Bob Johnson, Wally Moses and Lou Finney, for instance, form an outfield trio that several American League teams would love to have, especially Detroit. But outside of that the team strictly is eighth place.

There's no hope for its pitching, outside of Lynn Nelson and George Caster. The catching is extremely sketchy, if at all, and the infield lost it's guiding light when Bill Werber was sold to Cincinnati last week. Connie's only important purchase during the winter was Bill Lillard, a shortstop for whom he shelled out a reported $30,000 to San Francisco. He got all but $5,000 of that back on the Werber sale.

Canadian Leads Pinehurst Golf With Breezy 68

PINEHURST, N. C., March 22 (AP) Stanley Horne, an unheralded Canadian professional, bagged a bunch of birdies on the sun-warmed Pinehurst fairways and greens yesterday and took command of proceedings after 18 holes of the 39th annual North and South open golf tournament.

The 26-year-old Horne, Canadian P. G A. champion the last three years, breezed around the course with an accurate putter for a fancy 68, four under par and a one-stroke lead.

Sinking putts from eight to 20 feet, the Canadian shot a 31 on the first nine, which was five under par. He missed a couple of greens coming in to take bogies, but chipped close to get a birdie at the 16th for a 37.

More than a dozen others either broke or equalled par.

Samuel Jackson Snead of West Virginia, and Tony Manero of Peabody, Mass., posted identical cards of 35-34-69 and tied for second place.

A stroke back with 70's were Sam Byrd of Philadelphia, Pa., and Jim Foulis of Hinsdale, Ill. Byrd, playing his first full year on the circuit, took 37 going out, but knocked in long putts returning for a 33. Foulis had 34-36.

The leading and second-place money winners of 1939, E. J. (Dutch) Harrison of Oak Park, Ill., and Dick Metz of Chicago slipped to 75 and fell far down the list in the 72-hole event.

Those collecting 71's were Gene Sarazen of Brookfield Center, Conn., former national open champion; Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill., Byron Nelson of Reading, Pa., and Ky Laffoon of Chicago. Sarazen could have been lower but for putts that rimmed the cup on half a dozen holes.

Team Eliminated But Star Center Wins Score Lead

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 22 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Hornets were one of the two teams the International-American Hockey League succeeded in eliminating from the play-offs that got underway last night, but their sharpshooting center, Don Deacon, had this much consolation—he was the Mr. Big of all the scorers in the loop.

Complete figures for the season credited him today with 65 points—24 goals and 41 assists. That put him eight points up on second place Bill Carse of the Philadelphia Ramblers, who also had 24 goals, and Kilby McDonald, the Philadelphian who led the rest of the league a merry chase for three-quarters of the season, wound up in third place with 55 points.

Murray Armstrong of the Syracuse Stars, tied for fourth place with Joe Krol of the Ramblers at 54 points, had the most goals of anyone in the league—27. The leading scorers:

	Gls	As's	Pts
Deacon, Pittsburgh	24	41	65
Carse, Philadelphia	24	33	57
McDonald, Philadelphia	18	37	55
Armstrong, Syracuse	27	27	54
Krol, Philadelphia	24	30	54
Hergesheimer, Cleveland	34	19	53
Dugufd, Cleveland	19	32	51
Kirk, Philadelphia	14	36	50
Locking, Syracuse	20	30	50
Barton, Philadelphia	21	28	49
Starr, Providence	16	33	49
Bennett, Syracuse	15	33	48
Kilrea, Hershey	17	31	48
Markel, Syracuse	16	32	48
Giroux, Providence	23	24	47
Tapin, Philadelphia	17	30	47

Vermont Named As First Corps Area Champion

By the Associated Press

The University of Vermont has been named winner of the 1939 First Corps Area intercollegiate rifle match competition by Brig. Gen. J. M. Cummins, Commander of the area.

The three highest scoring teams, Vermont, University of Maine, and Boston University, will represent the area in the national intercollegiate matches. Vermont had a point score of 3,759, Maine 3,736, and B. U., 3,693.

Gloucester High School, Team 1, won the junior division contest with a score of 3,676. New Bedford High School was second with 3,670 and Bangor, Maine, High School third with 3,578. Gloucester will represent the New England High Schools in the national contest.

Augusta Tourney In Second Round

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 22 (AP)—Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta matched her skill against Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., as the field pushed forward in the second round of the ninth Augusta women's golf tournament.

The young Atlanta medalist clubbed out a 2 and 1 victory over Mrs. Myron Davey in the opening round yesterday. Mrs. Cothran defeated Mrs. Katherine MacCloskey of Pittsburgh 3 and 2.

The southern champion, Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., lost 3 and 2 to young Alice Rutherfurd of Alamuchy, N. J., who has a second-round opponent in Mrs. Edward L. Howe of Philadelphia. Mrs. Howe won 3 and 2 over Grace Amory of New York.

Helen Dettweiler of Washington, D. C., defending titlist, plays Jean Bauer of Providence, R I., after eliminating Mrs. Betty P. Meckley, also from Washington, 2 and 1. Miss Bauer, runner-up last year was inactive yesterday through a bye.

In the running also was Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, who won 5 and 4 over Mrs. Mildred Prunaret of Newton, Mass. She will meet Isabel Ogilvie of Augusta, who won one up over Ruth Haley of Boston.

And Talking of . . . Greeks

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

International Marathon

LONDON — Next October, so I learned from the track and field authorities here, the Greeks propose to stage a Marathon race for many of the world's finest long-distance runners over what you might describe as the old original course—the 22 miles 1470 yards between Marathan and Athens traversed by the Greek soldier, Pheidippides, in the year 490 B. C.

It was to commemorate that epic athletic achievement of nearly 2,500 years ago that the Marathan Race was instituted when the first Olympic Games of the modern series were held at Athens in 1896. And now the Greeks are planning to promote such an event once every two years. Their intention being to invite, as competitors, the first three men home in the last preceding Olympic Marathon or the first three in the last preceding European Marathon championship—the Olympic and the European athletic championships are both held at four-yearly intervals, two years separating them—the champions of various countries, and other notabilities in the speciality of running 26 miles, 385 yards, the distance at which Marathon contests are now internationally standardized. Though the Greeks no doubt have a word for it, the projected race may be dubbed the Marathon Championship of Marathan Champions.

Invitations

Invitations are being extended to the Marathon stars of the 1938 European championships, and, through the British Amateur Athletic Board, to three men whose identities are at present unknown—the first, second and third to finish in the Amateur Athletic Association's next Marathon championship, from starting and finishing at the White City Stadium, here July 8. Last year the victor in this event was J. B. Beman, of Birchfield Harriers, a veteran over 40.

Now, if Mr. Beman and other giants on the present-day athletic scene can run Marathons, why should the Greeks cherish so proudly the memory of Pheidippides' run? That is certainly an admissible question. And the answer lies, not so much in what Pheidippides did as in what he had already done. A tale of unparalleled athletic heroism which began when the Athenian elders first heard tell that the Persian army, under King Darius I, was crossing the Aegean Sea, intent upon conquering the Greek states.

When this dire news came through, the elders despatched Pheidippides, a noted Olympic Champion of his day, to invoke aid from the Spartans. The journey took him two days and two nights, and in the course of it he had to swim rivers and ascend mountains. But the Spartans refused to set forth to the Greeks' assistance until the moon was at the full, so the gallant messenger forthwith ran back with this information to Athens, arriving in the capital just in time to deliver his message, pick up his spear and shield, and march out with the Greek army to where the enemy was advancing across the plain of Marathon.

Returned to Athens

Pheidippides fought in the battle, and, directly it was over, ran back to Athens with the glad tidings of the Greeks' success against big odds. "Rejoice, we conquer" he was just able to pant, as he fell at the feet of the anxious elders assembled at the outskirts of the city. And those were his last words.

Such is the story of devotion and physical ability that inspired the Marathon Race in the modern Olympic Games, an event second to none in its appeal to the public, an event which has fired the ambition of great runners in many countries. Twice the United States have furnished an Olympic Marathon champion—T. J. Hicks in 1904 and J. J. Hayes in 1908—and since then the Olympic victors have been K. K. McArthur, South Africa, in 1912; Hannes Kolehmainen, Finland, in 1920; A. D. Stenroos, Finland, in 1924; El Ouafi, a diminutive Arab, representing France, in 1928; J. Zabala, of the Argentine, in 1932; and, at Berlin (1936) in the last festival of the series so far, Kitei Son, a 23 years old Japanese student. Truly an international guard of honor to the memory of Pheidippides. Greek soldiers of ancient days.

Fouling by Losing Teams Is Threat to Basketball

DENVER, Colo., March 22 (AP)—As an aftermath of the casting-off of the center tip-off after each field goal, basketball is threatened with a new menace—the deliberate foul.

Tight games in the National A. A. U. tournament here last week showed how this maneuver, questionable in value though it is, has become more and more frequent.

As an example, one team would be trailing by two or three points with two minutes or so to play. The leading team would "stall" by passing the ball around and not shoot unless given a clear opening.

In a desperate effort to get the ball, an opponent would "ride" a player who had the ball or grab his arm for a deliberate foul. If the offended team sank the free throw, the opponent was given the ball out of bounds with the chance to go downcourt for a try at the basket. If the free throw was missed, the team behind had an opportunity to grab the rebound.

When the center jump was used after every score, the losing team always had the chance to get the ball.

Tournament coaches expressed the opinion the National College Rules Committee at its Chicago meeting this week would take some action to curb deliberate fouling.

Charley Hyatt, one-time star player and now coach of the Bartlesville, Okla., Phillips, runners-up for the National A. A. U. title, said some effort should be made to discourage both deliberate fouling and stalling.

Hyatt suggested the center jump be used during the last five minutes and two free throws be given on a deliberate foul.

Some coaches said referees might have difficulty in differentiating between an accidental and a deliberate foul.

Oregon Hoop Team Meets Ohio State

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22 (AP)—One of the strongest University of Oregon basketball teams in many a season will meet Ohio State in Chicago Monday night for the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship.

The big Oregonians, Pacific Coast Conference champions, defeated a strong University of Oklahoma squad, 55 to 37, last night to win the Western Regional N. C. A. A. play-off.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

An Old-Time Handicraft That Helps to Spell 'Home'

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

We Braid a Room-Size Rug

The Applewood Rocker Demanded It—And Here's How

By Alta Halverson Seymour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was when we got the delightful applewood rocker and the twin cherry tables and the enchanting little hickory chairs that the idea occurred to us. A handmade braided rug of wool was just what they needed, and yet when we priced such rugs, room-size, we found them so expensive that it seemed our antiques must become yet more antique before we got the right kind of a rug for them.

"I believe you could make one if you tried," said my husband with that quizzical look which before now has started me on a number of projects which have surprised me as much as anyone.

The idea was intriguing, and more than that it was persistent. But one difficulty after another presented itself. Sewing had never been one of my specialties, and moreover my time was already pretty well filled. And even if I could manage the time, where would I get enough material? Where would I work on it? How would I start?

Practical Points

Most of the friends to whom the matter was mentioned found it highly entertaining, and perhaps this spurred me on. I went to see a dear old friend, a pioneer who had made many a rug, and she encouraged me and gave me some excellent advice on practical points.

"Ten by twelve—well, that's pretty big," she agreed, "but you'd go at it same as you would a small rug, and keep right on going till it's the size you want, that's all." It sounded so simple I resolved to start at once.

I found out from her that cotton strips should be cut two or three inches wide, wool ones an inch or an inch and a half, depending on the weight. "Your braid should be about an inch wide when finished," she said. "Braid firmly and sew firmly but not tight enough so it pulls, and use linen thread. You can do it. Just keep it where you can work at it every spare minute. You'll be surprised to see how fast it grows."

"Do I sew balls of carpet rags first, the way grandma used to do?"

"My goodness no, child. That's for woven rugs. With braided rugs, you have to keep your strips fairly short, and sew as you go along. Otherwise you'll get in a dreadful tangle. And be sure you keep your rug flat."

Home I went and got out the piece bags. I decided to start with a cotton rug for the bedroom, to get some much-needed experience. At first I tore up the strips, but I found that the edges were all too likely to ravel, so I began cutting them. It took longer, but the result was well worth it. I found I could join the strips most neatly with bias seams. I began braiding, and tried to keep the rug flat as I sewed it together, round and round. But it began to look much like a small igloo, and it was then that I had the bright thought of working on a flat surface, moving it from smaller tables to larger ones as the rug grew.

Three or four little rugs I made, and some silk chair pads and one or two table mats, and then I set to work on the big wool rug. To my delight, I found that wool was easier to work with than either silk or cotton. By this time my fingers had acquired the knack of folding the edges in as I braided, and the woman who does my cleaning pays me the supreme compliment of very often putting the rugs down wrong side up!

A Matter of Proportions

My first question, when I began on the great work, was how long should I make the center braid? Well, if I wanted my rug two feet longer than its width—ten by twelve—of course I would have to make the center braid two feet long.

A worn-out red blouse of our daughter's provided a lovely warm center. And now friends were getting interested. Contributions came from the most unexpected sources. Everyone seemed glad to dispose of woolen garments that were too much worn or too moth-eaten to be used in any other way. Gayly colored scraps from piece bags came my way and gave the rug that lively aspect which has won it so many compliments. Everything was thoroughly washed, and all good, strong parts salvaged. Sometimes very good garments were donated, and these I promptly passed along to one who could wear them.

I seldom had enough material on hand for more than a few stripes at a time, but I planned my colors as carefully as possible. The general plan is hit and miss, with now and then a stripe of solid color, and the substantial black border provides an effective frame for the blended blues and reds and grays and greens and yellows and browns. It grew to such a size finally that it had to be put down on the floor and finished there. Though I started it in the spring and worked only in spare moments, it was finished weeks before Christmas.

As it continued to grow in size, it grew also in fame, and many a person who came to see it asked, "Do you think I could make one, too?" to which I emphatically replied, "Yes. Just get it started, and keep it where you can work at it every spare moment—when a friend drops in to chat, or your husband wants to have a 'good dish of talk' or the children settle down for a visit or a story, while you're waiting for the cake to bake, or supper to cook, or listening to a radio program. You'll be surprised to see how quickly a new braid will wind itself into place."

I have never been considered much of a seamstress and I am amused now to find myself consulted as an authority by amateur rug-makers, who have been inspired by our rug to go and do likewise. But I give them all the practical pointers I can. I think of the kind friend who gave me my first suggestions. "You just start it and keep right on going till it's the size you want," I say. "That's all there is to it."

Here Is the Braided Rug, 10 by 12, the Making of Which Is Described in the Accompanying Article

Yielding Fragrance or Flavor

One's Garden May Include Herbs Named in the Bible

Floral Voices of the Holy Land—3

By Harriet-Louise H. Patterson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Those of us who are planning an old-fashioned "garden of herbs" may have some of the same kinds of herbs that were raised for flavor and fragrance in the Bible days. It will be a garden so fragrant, so colorful, so enchanting, in the sunlight and in the moonlight a garden full of grace; just such a garden as Ahab wished for when he asked for Naboth's vineyard "for a garden of herbs, because it is near my house." Lovely of name, retiring and aloof, the sweetness of their aroma lingers long after their flowering days and their delicate freshness exists when only dried, crushed leaves remain. Come winter, come summer, herbs are a lasting bouquet of romance.

Herbs have remained more or less the same from earliest days to the present. In fact, they have a long history both real and mythical. Take the "fitches" of the Old Testament. They are a twin-sister species of our delicate blue garden flower, "Nigella sativa," more commonly known as "love-in-a-mist." This herbaceous annual was cultivated by the ancients for the sake of its tiny shiny black seeds, which were used by them as a seasoning for food or for medicinal purposes. They did not raise them for their sheer loveliness as we do.

Ezekiel sets forth their use as a condiment when he recommends a menu to be used in time of famine. He says: "Take thou also . . . wheat, and barley, and beans, and lentiles, and millet, and fitches, and put them in one vessel. . . ." (Ezek. 4:9).

Lovely Autumn Crocus

The saffron crocus, which is mentioned only in the Song of Solomon, 4:14, is a beautiful autumn-flowering crocus, a scented garden flower which abounds throughout Palestine, highly esteemed for its perfume. Saffron, a yellow powder, used for seasoning in the East, is obtained from it.

In Matt. 23:23, the scribes and Pharisees were accused of paying tithes of "mint and anise and cummin" and neglecting the weightier matters of "the law, judgment, and mercy, and faith." Cummin, "Cuminum Cyminum," is a common plant whose fruits, beaten by a rod, are used as spices in bread, stewed meats, and as medicine. Horsemint, "Mentha sylvestris," was the only mint then known, and was less pleasant to taste than the mint we use today. It can be found in herb lists, where it will be mentioned as much for its decorative spikes of violet-blue flowers as for its aroma. Anise was known and used, but in this passage in the Gospel some horticulturists believe that the correct rendering would be "dill," our common aromatic herb used in pickling.

Really Marjoram

Hyssop will grow in the herb garden, too, but authorities tell us the plant which has cleansing qualities and was used for sprinkling in some of the sacrifices and purifications of the Jews so that the Psalmist, accustomed to its use in purification cried out: "Purge me with hyssop," was the marjoram plant, "Origanum maru." It has the fragrance of thyme, a pungent taste and long slender stems. It was on the stalk of the hyssop that the sponge of vinegar was held up to Jesus on the cross. (John 19:29).

Wormwood and rue with their grey woolly leaves and their fragrance which belie their bitterness are the same plants which caused Old and New Testament writers alike to speak of them with loathing and disgust and to metaphorically employ them as symbols of calamity and sorrow. Rue grew in the kitchen-garden in Palestine in the early days and was free of tithe; by Jesus's time rue was a garden plant and was tithable.

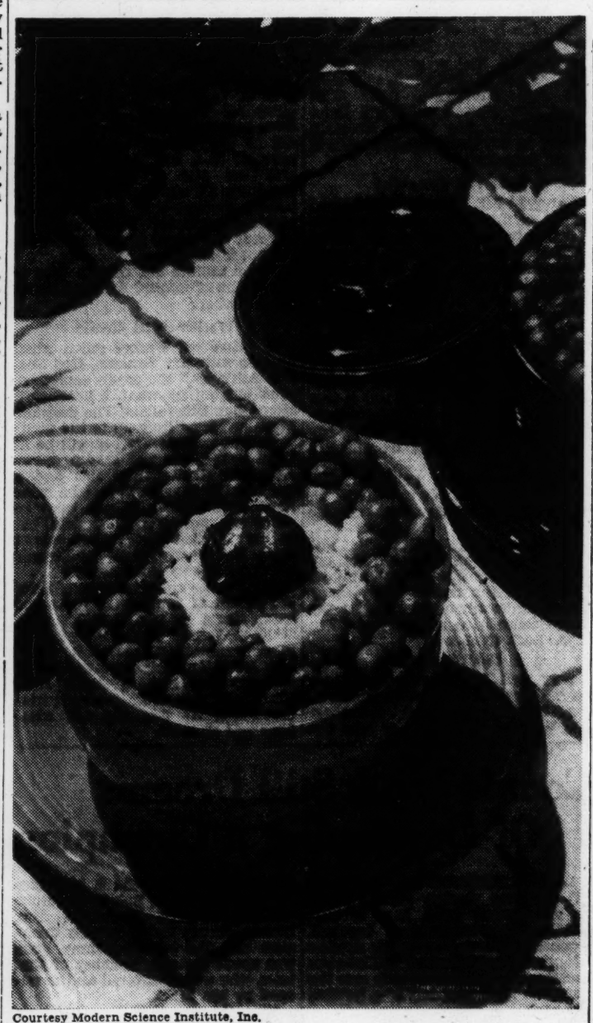
Mustard is mentioned in the New Testament as a tree. Perhaps some Bible readers have passed over the detail in reading not thinking it significant or believing it hyperbole. Do you remember? "The kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed, which a man took, and sowed in his field; Which indeed is the least of all seeds; but when it is grown, it is the greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches therof." (Matt. 13:31, 32).

To grow a mustard tree with dainty yellow blossoms, a tree such as Jesus was referring to might be difficult in North American climate, but not in Palestine. In modern times this plant from which is obtained the common spice has been reported as growing in a single season "as tall as a horse and his rider" with a stem "as thick as a man's arm." I no longer doubt a mustard tree such as Jesus describes, since I have seen them growing in height to more than eight feet near the Garden Tomb in Jerusalem. If you doubt, all you have to do is to plant "the least of all seeds" in a rich soil, cultivate thoroughly, and protect from sudden drops in temperature.

"Spikenard, very costly," the refreshing unguent with which Mary at Bethany "anointed the feet" of Jesus, is said to be that made from sweet lavendar, one of the loveliest of herbs. The perfume of that alabaster flask was soon lost upon the evening air of Bethany, but the perfume of a love expressed in an act of piety and love has filled the world with its fragrance.

Did the people of the Bible gather sprays of rosemary, the herb of remembrance, I wonder, since it is an ancient plant, found near sea coasts and abounding in and around Jerusalem today? It is not mentioned in Scripture or at least it has not been identified with text. This plant of remembrance, too, somehow seems truly a plant belonging to this holiest of all lands.

Another of these sketches will run soon.



Courtesy Modern Science Institute, Inc.

Individual Rice Mushroom Casseroles Garnished With Peas.

A B C Logic in Casserole Cookery

Since casserole dishes afford such an excellent way to use up leftovers it behooves homemakers to follow certain A B C rules in their preparation.

Some cooks are apt to allow the remaining bits of a baked ham, a roast, or the dinner vegetables to be tossed carelessly into a casserole and as soon as they are heated, assume that the family will be pleased to see them.

A word to the wives worth remembering is never to allow the second curtain call to follow too closely the first. If the leftover food must be served the next meal or the next day, be sure to change its form in such a way that it becomes a new and tempting dish that everyone will enjoy down to the last morsel.

In preparing casserole dishes, try to combine foods that are contrasting in flavor as well as color. Include a little change in texture here and there and you have the foundation recipe upon which you may build many a casserole dish that really spells good eating.

Just to refresh your memory as to the many foods that lend themselves to casserole dishes, here are a few of the time-honored favorites—macaroni products, rice, potatoes, eggs, cheese, bread, vegetables, fish, and practically all types of meats.

Another good rule to follow in planning the ingredients for your casserole is to introduce one new food either as a garnish to the finished dish, or include it as a part of the casserole. One food which lends itself particularly well to this purpose is canned peas.

Here is an appetizing dish you can whisk together in no time.

Sauté
1 pound fresh or canned mushrooms and
1 small minced onion in
3 tablespoons butter. Combine with
1 cup rice that has been steamed or boiled until tender. Place in well-buttered casserole. Border with
Canned peas and bake at 300° F. until thoroughly warmed. Serve at once. This makes an especially attractive dish when served in individual casseroles.

Through the Editor's Window

March Snowstorm and Purple Finches

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our world, as I write this, is once more blanketed with white. In the night a March snowstorm blew over Our Hill and we awoke to find every twig edged with frosty loviiness, the pines and hemlocks draped with white and trimmed with cottony balls. By the time you read this it may again be spring, but just now the air beyond our windows is a cloud of snow flakes adding swiftly and quietly to the whiteness. This, however, is not all. Amidst the falling blowing snow,—on every twig of the lilacs, in every bush and on the great wisteria vine that climbs all over the lattice beyond—are purple finches, deep ruby red accents in the snow.

We have never had them before at our many bird feeding stations, and this presence is a thrilling experience. It must be that our friends the little goldfinches told them about us. "A couple of good scouts over there on the hill," they may have confided. "A lot of sieves and coconut shells and trays and feeding boxes—at all times kept full of our favorite sunflower seed and other delicacies (they even get up extra early on snowy mornings like this to be sure we're taken care of). And a table and trays full of cracked corn and mash down over the hill for the bluejays and English sparrows and such riffraff so they won't interfere with us. So come on, fellahs!"

They came. A few at first—then by tens and twenties. Now they seem a little cloud when they sweep down upon us each morning—arriving even before we can get out to them, waiting in every treetop. All day we can hear their soft twittering as they feed and then rest, swinging on the vines and clothesline or playing with one another. In the whiteness of our biggest snow of the winter their ruby red shines gloriously.

It is the males that bear all the color. Their heads and upper backs are rich red, the heads almost crested, so smartly do the little topknot feathers stand up. Some are more decorative than others, but most have a ruddy breast, and deep red at the base of the tail. Later they will be even more gay. The females look much like fox sparrows, being prettily marked with vertical brown stripes radiating from the head and throat in partially broken lines. We learn, too, that the first year babies, full grown, are still marked like their mothers. And it has been fun to distinguish between child and parent—sometimes a parental gentleness contrasted with the child's insistent demands for a front seat on a coconut rim is the means of deciding.

We linger in front of every garden window to watch them, for their activities are unfailingly interesting. Our neighbors report many at their stations also. The head of the nearby Bird Sanctuary, a lovely person who writes under the name "Of Thee I Sing," tells us that from many parts of Eastern Massachusetts reports of their presence have winged in to her. She herself is feeding and banding them by scores, and they fly into her bird room until she has gently to invite them outdoors to make room for other kinds.

Now that they are friends of ours, so to speak, we may, come spring, be privileged to see the "Dance of the Straw." Of-Thee-I-Sing has seen it and tells us she is describing it in full in her new book.

A courtship performance begins with the male's picking up a piece of dry grass or straw; and ends, as we are told, after dancing and bowing before the lady of his choice with his falling over dramatically as if dead until "awakened" by her with a peck. The writer who describes it in "The Book of Birds" (National Geographic Society), says, "At the end of a display I once saw a male strike a pose with his head thrown back, his chest up, and his tail braced against the ground. Thereupon the female hopped upon his chest, bent over, and clasped bills with him; then dashed away to lead him a merry chase through the trees." Of-Thee-I-Sing tells us that all through the dance she witnessed, the little lady apparently was absorbed in rolling a sunflower seed around in her bill to crack and eat it; and at the end she dropped the seed and kissed her suitor. After they had gone off happily together, O-Thee-I-Sing went over to look at the sunflower seed. It was not cracked at all. The little fiancée had just been pretending!

Two of the ruby red ones seem fascinated with what goes on within doors. One will settle himself on the cherry tree just outside the studio window or in the window-sill feeding station at the kitchen, and twirl a sunflower seed absentmindedly around in his bill, the while gazing with wrapt attention at whatever we are doing within doors. They love to provide themselves with a sunflower seed and fly over to a pleasant twig on tree or vine and swing there while they eat it. They give seeds to one another, too—and already we think we recognize some generous-hearted little fellows who do it often—sometimes to the goldfinches who can't crack them so easily and who await on the rim of the same coconut just such a welcome chance.

How blessed are all we humans that we have, living in the world with us, such darlings as the many kinds of birds! What good it does us to learn to name them, to help them, and to make friends of them. It is a purifying experience, for their sweetness is so unconscious and natural, and their swift acceptance of our friendly feeling so complete and unquestioning that we can only become aware of both with an increased flowering of humility. Among them we step softly, and speak gently. We move without hurry and dwell without criticism. For we have been privileged for a time to be appointed keepers of these little flocks—little flocks free to come and go but content for a time to rest upon our care.

A Wednesday Column

Remodeling—A Challenge

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Home sewing is an economy—but it can be made much more than this, depending largely on the viewpoint of the one who does the sewing. If looked upon as an interesting adventure with new fabrics and colors, or a study in contrasts and ingenious planning where remodeling is to be done, the work will be far removed from anything like a merely necessary and tedious piece of work.

The more alert one is to what is new in fashions and the more appreciative of the many reliable and practical sources of fashion information, the more interesting and successful will be the work of the home dressmaker. Department store newspaper advertising, window displays, and fashion shows give the observing woman an opportunity to cultivate discrimination in the choice of models and adaptability in adjusting what she wants with what she already has to use.

For instance, consider the changes that have taken place in separate skirts, which are generally acknowledged to be important units in the coming season's wardrobe. The woman who has been observant of new models will be well equipped with ideas as to how added skirt fullness can be introduced.

If the skirt to be remodeled belongs to a suit and is of a monotone, a new front panel of a "chalk-stripe" used horizontally will give the desired skirt fullness and still retain the correct tailored outline. The original skirt can be pulled back and laid in unpressed pleats on each side of the new panel, giving the new front-skirt fullness. Almost every monotone can now be found with this shadowy stripe, either in white or in a lighter shade than the background. This new front panel may button up the entire front or it may have an inverted center pleat with side closing.

A deep corselet may have the stripes seamed in some of the odd bias effects which often are a saving of material as well as a bit of novelty. The jacket will be easily changed into one of the new cardigan models, using banding of the horizontal stripes as a neck and down-the-front finish. Too-close sleeves may be cut off to three-quarter length and finished with a deep bell-shaped cuff of the horizontal stripes.

It is well to remember, when remodeling a garment of plain fabric, that when a contrast is not desired and the original material cannot be matched, the wanted color may often be found in an entirely different weave. This may be a stripe of slightly heavier weight, or a nubbed effect in quite another surface from the fabric to be matched.

A shirred front panel is another way of giving new skirt fullness, the fabric to be lightweight, the gathers massed at a low waistline and held in place by a belt of the skirt fabric. This is often topped by a detached bodice plastron, meeting the panel under the belt, and this one or both may be used like an accessory to a plain, basic dress. The plastron is merely an oblong of fabric matching the panel, with an opening cut for a neckline—pointed, round or square—which slips over the head and disappears under the belt.

Under the name of a "gypsy apron" is a very full wrap-around skirt, mounted on a self-fabric belt which is manipulated in true apron-string fashion. This can either have its apron-strings crossed in the back and brought around to tie in front, or it may be tied with sash ends in the back. This novelty is now being shown in gay flowered crepe, both in floor and ankle length for late afternoon wear, topped by the same dressy blouse which is also correct with a street length skirt, over which this all-around apron ties. H. J.

Baked Potatoes

As the season for old potatoes draws to a close, the skins become shriveled and tough. This almost eliminates baked potatoes from the family menu until the new potatoes become more plentiful.

One housewife discovered by peel- the potatoes as for boiling, placing them on a clean rack, and baking them in an oven not over 350° F. the potatoes were most appetizing, and the entire potato edible. She pierced them before removing them from the oven which allowed for the escapage of steam. These potatoes served with a serving of butter are indeed delicious.

(Mrs.) M. R. Michigan

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Corporation Taxes In '38 Seen 50 P. C. Above Net Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A dollar for the tax gatherer to match each 65 cents of net income seems to have been the rule in 1938 for a large cross-section of American industry, according to a survey by Standard Statistics.

In the case of 80 corporations, continues the survey, taxes totaled $203,682,751 and net income $133,685,202.

Only a small proportion of corporations segregate their total tax payments, Federal, state and local, in their public accounts, and those which do so report have no means of even estimating the huge amount of hidden taxes concealed in the costs of raw materials or equipment purchased.

Taxes Top Income

With these limitations, however, the following table compares total tax payments and net income for 1938 for a representative group of 80 companies picked at random:

	1938 Taxes	1938 Income
40 Utilities	$111,803,522	$ 84,758,873
12 Large industrials	83,563,315	41,706,988
28 Intermediate size industrials	8,315,914	7,219,341
80 Corporations	$203,682,751	$133,685,202

The utilities are the only large group that consistently segregate taxes (other than Federal income payments) in their annual reports and this explains the heavy weighting of the total of 80 companies with 40 utilities. It is still the exception rather than the rule for industrial companies to report their total tax payments.

Most levies other than Federal income taxes bear no relation to the prosperity or lack of prosperity of a certain business, but are made to depend entirely, operating two days a week with a skeleton crew, or running full blast with two daily shifts.

Steel Pays Big Taxes

For this reason, the generally poor business year, 1938, reveals some startling figures for the individual corporations. United States Steel last year paid total taxes of $48,842,131 and went in the red to the extent of $7,717,454. Bethlehem Steel paid out $7,586,552 in taxes, against net income of $5,250,239 which was only 70 per cent of preferred dividend requirements. Common stockholders got nothing.

In the case of Scovill Manufacturing, one of the more important nonferrous metal fabricators, taxes took a toll of $1,224,565 or $1.17 a share. Net income was $138,171 or 13 cents a share. General Refractories paid $321,109 in taxes, more than double the net income of $142,190 reported.

Curtiss-Wright Net In 1938 $3,598,739

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Curtiss-Wright Corporation reports a consolidated net profit of $3,598,739 for the year 1938 compared with $1,983,609 in the preceding year.

Shipments and operating revenues for 1938 totaled $33,102,962 as compared with $24,116,084 in the preceding year. The backlog of unfilled orders amounted to $31,546,521 on March 3, 1939, as compared with $29,455,345 on March 4, 1938.

Current assets at the end of 1938 were $17,113,518 and current liabilities, $7,717,513, a ratio of 2.2:1. This compares with assets of $13,955,205 and liabilities of $4,751,200 at the end of 1937 and shows an increase of $192,000 in net current assets during 1938, during which year dividends of $1,158,411 were paid ($1.00 per share) on Class "A" stock.

Total inventories on December 31, 1938, were $10,505,821 compared with $6,964,256 at the previous year end, an increase of $3,541,565 required by the company's increased business.

Boston Edison Votes Dividend $2 Share

By the Associated Press

Directors of the Boston Edison Company voted a quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable May 2 to stock of record at the close of business April 11.

President Frank D. Comerford said earnings for the first quarter of 1939 "show a distinct improvement over 1938."

"We are selling more power to industry," Mr. Comerford said, "but this is primarily due to the larger use of existing manufacturing facilities and not to any noticeable expansion of plant capacities.

"This may mean that business men are proceeding with caution, which may be a healthful sign and an insurance against sharp variations in the business index."

Business Personals

At the annual meeting of the Fisk Rubber Corporation here, Frederick M. Peyser and Theodore G. Smith, both of New York, and William E. Gilbert of Springfield, Mass., were re-elected to the Board of Directors for three-year terms.

Appointment of Fred W. Rea and Harold P. Coffin as managing executives of the advertising and sales promotion departments of Pabco, The Paraffine Companies, Inc., the West's largest manufacturing concern, was announced by H. W. von Morpurgo, public and industrial relations manager.

American Business Credit Corporation, New York, has announced the election of Dudley H. Dorr, formerly President of the Corporation, as Chairman of the Board of Directors. R. W. Burman, formerly Vice-President, has been elected President.

The investment banking firm of Kirchofer & Arnold, Incorporated, Raleigh, North Carolina, has opened a New York office at 37 Wall Street, with C. Stradley Kipp, formerly sales manager of Rutter & Co. and more recently with Equitable Securities Corporation, as resident manager. The new office was opened to round out the firm's facilities for serving investors, banks and industrial organizations in the South Atlantic Sta[illegible] it was stated.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-'40 June	104.24	104.24	104.24
1 3¼s '41	107	107	107
2 3¼s '45-'43	110.19	110.19	110.19
7 3¼s '46-'44	110.26	110.24	110.24
1 3¼s '56-'46	114.26	114.26	114.26
7 2½s '48	106.19	106.19	106.19
18 2½s '53-'49	104.12	104.5	104.6
8 2½s "52-'50	104.8	104.7	104.7
1 3s '55-'51	109.6	109.6	109.6
8 2⅞s '60-'55	106.10	106.8	106.8
36 2¾s '59-'56	105.8	105.5	105.6
89 2¾s '65-'60	104.1	104.2	104.6

Federal Farm Mortgage

4 3¼s '64-'44	108.22	108.22	108.22
6 3s '49-'44	108	107.30	108

Home Owners' Loan

16 2¾s '49-'39	102	101.30	102
6 2¼s '44-'42	104.20	104.20	104.20
2 3s '52-'44	108	108	108

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	104¼	104	104
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Alleghany cv 5s '44	81	79½	79½
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	68	68	68
4 Alleghany 5s 50 st	32½	32	32¼
7 Allegh Val 4s '42	105¼	105¼	105¼
9 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99½	99	99
4 Allied Strs 4½s '51	92½	92½	92½
53 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110	109½	109½
19 Am. & ForP5s 2030	54	53¼	53¼
8 AmIGChem cv 5½s '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 Am T & T 5½s '43	11 25-32	111¾	111¾
17 Am T & T 3¾s '66	107⅞	107½	107⅞
33 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108	107½	108
4 AmWW&E6s '75	104¼	103½	103½
18 AnacondCop4½s '50	105¼	105	105⅛
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	40	40	40
13 Arm Del 4s '57	98¾	98½	98½
13 Arm Del 4s '55	99½	99	99⅜
67 AT&SF 4s '95	108⅜	108¼	108¼
27 AT&SF 4s 1905-'55	97⅝	97	97
1 AT&SF 4s '60	95	95	95
5 AtlGCha AL 5s '44	96½	96½	96½
6 ACLine 1st 4s '52	85½	85	85
2 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	41¼	41⅜	41⅛
4 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	34	33	33
3 Atl Refin 3s '53	103½	103½	103½
18 B&O rfg 6s '95	22	21½	21½
6 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	20¾	20½	20½
8 B&O 1st 5s '48	57	57	57
7 B&O rfg 5s '95	20½	20½	20½
2 B&O 5s '96 F	20½	20½	20½
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	20½	20½	20½
24 B&O cv 4½s '60	12¾	12	12
3 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
7 B&O 4s '48	57	56	56
2 B&O 5s SW '50	40½	40½	40½
4 B&O 5s SW '50 ct	40½	40½	40½
5 Bang&Aroo 5s '43	105	105	105
9 Bell TPa 5s '48B	118	117½	117½
14 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103¾	103	103
108 Beth Stl 3½s '52	100	99⅜	100
2 Boston&Me 5s '67	34¼	33¼	33½
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	34	33	33
1 Bos&NYAirL 4s '55	7½	7½	7½
6 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108¼	108	108
63 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	74¾	73¼	74
3 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	89	88	88
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	106½	106½	106½
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	82½	82	82
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
12 Buf R&P 4½s '57	35¼	34	34⅛
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	32¼	32¼	32¼
2 Buf CR&N 5s '34	8	8	8
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	98¼	98	98
5 Can Sou 5s '62	94¼	94	94
7 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115⅜	115	115
6 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
10 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	118¼	118¼	118¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115¼	114	115¼
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	122¾	122¾	122¾
5 Can Pac 5s '44	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
10 Can Pac 4½s '46	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 Can Pac 4½s '60	92¾	92½	92¾
1 Can Pac 4s perp	80	80	80
1 Carriers&Gen 5s '50	91	91	91
5 Celotex 4½s '47ww	95	94	94
2 Cen Foundry 6s '41	65	65	65
3 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	4	4	4
5 Cen Hud G&E 3½s '65	110⅝	110½	110½
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	32	32	32
16 Cen Pac 5s '60	55⅞	55	55
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72¾	72½	72½
9 Cen R R N J 5s '87	20½	19½	19½
7 Certain-td 5½s '48	82½	82	82½
5 C&O 4½s '92	121⅞	121⅛	121⅛
8 C&C 3½s '96D	99	98½	98⅞
9 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99	99	99
16 Chi& Alton 3s '49	11½	11⅛	11½
6 C&Q rfg 5s '71A	98¾	98¾	98¾
22 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98	96¾	97
9 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103	102¾	102¾
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
17 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	17⅞	17	17
11 Chi Gt West 4s '59	19⅝	19¾	19¾
2 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	8½	8½	8½
2 CMSP&P a)5s 2000	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
1 C M & S P 3½s '89 B	24½	24½	24½
3 Chi & N W rfg 5s 2037	14	14	14
33 Chi & N W cv 4¾s '49	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
1 Chi & N W 4½s 2037	8	8	8
5 Chi & N W 4½s 2037 c	8½	8½	8½
5 Chi & N W 4s '87	13	13	13
3 Chi & N W 3½s '87	13½	12¾	13
10 C R I & P 4½s '52 A	7	7	7
11 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	7⅜	7	7
1 C R I & P rfg 4s '34 ct	6	6	6
1 C T Hte & S E rfg 5s'60	60½	60½	60½
3 C TH & SE inc 5s '60	47½	47	47¼
2 Chi Un Sta 4s '63 D	108¾	108¾	108¾
24 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	107½	107½	107½
1 Chi Un Sta 3½s '51	104	104	104
1 Chi & W Ind 4¼s '62	95¼	95¼	95¼
10 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	94⅞	94¾	94¾
5 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108⅝	108½	108⅝
1 Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	105	105	105
4 CCC & St L 4½s '77	55½	55½	55½
6 Clev Cliffs Ir 3¼s '65	110⅜	110¼	110¼
5 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	83½	83½	83½
3 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	89½	89⅜	89½
8 Clev Un Term 5s '73	81⅜	81	81¼
2 Clev Un Term 4½s '77C	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
1 Col Gf & I 5s '70	63	63	63
1 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	101	101	101
29 Columbia G 5s '52May	100½	100½	100⅝
27 Columbia G 5s 1961	100¾	100½	100⅝
18 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	104¼	104	104¼
8 Com'l Cred 2¾s '52	102½	102¼	102¼
2 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	103	103	103
23 Comwlth Ed 3¼s '68	109½	109	109
204 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	109½	108¼	108½
5 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107	106¾	107
2 Comwlth Ed 2¾s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	110½	110½	110½
9 Con Edis 3¼s '6	106⅛	105¾	106⅛
10 Con Edis 3½s '48	106¾	106¾	106¾
12 Con Edis 3½s '58	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜
4 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104	104	104
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s'65	108	108	108
1 Container 5s '43	99	99	99
36 Continent Oil 2¾s'48	107¾	107½	107½
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	35	35	35
3 Cuba RR 7½s'46	41⅛	41	41
8 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	63	62½	62½
2 D&RG 4½s '36	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
5 D&RG 4s '36	11⅜	11	11¼
10 D&RG West 5s '55	4	3⅞	3⅞
1 D&RG West 5s '78	7	7	7
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	112½	112½	112½
2 Det Ed 4s '65	111½	111½	111½
6 Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
15 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107¼	107	107
8 Erie rfg 5s '67	11½	11⅛	11⅛
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	11½	11	11
20 Erie 1st 4s '96	46¼	46⅛	46¼
15 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21	21	21
12 Fairbanks Morse4s '56	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
8 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
48 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7⅝	7½	7½
4 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7½	7½	7½
10 Fla E Cst 4½s'50	63½	63½	63½
31 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 GenMotAccept3¼s'51	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
21 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	63½	62	62
13 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100	99¾	99¾
2 Goodrich 6s '45	102	102	102
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	97½	97½	97½
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	90	90	90
12 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	98¾	97¾	98
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	89⅝	89½	89½
7 G Bay & W deb B	7½	7½	7½
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Gulf St Util 4s '66	108½	108½	108½
3 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	75½	75	75
8 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48½	47½	47½
3 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14¼	14	14
17 Ill Cen 4s '53	52⅛	51	51
2 Ill Cen 1st 4s '51	52½	52⅛	52⅛
55 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	49⅝	48¼	49
21 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	53½	52½	53
4 Ill Steel 4½s '40	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	70	70	70
5 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	96	96	96
5 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	108⅛	107¾	107¾
9 Interb R Tr 7s '32	61½	61½	61½
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	61	61	61
17 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	64	63	63
4 InterbRRTr rfg 5s '66 ct	61	61	61
12 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	32½	30½	30½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	55	55	55
4 Int Paper 6s '55	90	89¾	89¾
5 Int Paper 5s '47	98¾	98½	98⅝
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	80	80	80
2 Int T&T 4½s'52	64½	63¾	63¾
39 Int T&T 4½s'52	64½	63¾	63¾
39 Int T&T 5s '55	67⅝	66	66¼
1 Jones&Lau St 4¼s '61	94½	94½	94½
8 KCFt&&Mem 4s '36	30	30	30
1 KC South 5s '50	66¾	66¾	66¾
6 KC South 3s '50	69⅝	69½	69½
3 Keith (JF) 6s '46	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
2 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	102½	102½	102½
3 Koppers Co 4s '51	102½	102½	102½
15 Kresge Found 3½s '47	102½	102¼	102½
12 Lac Gas 5½s '53	54	53	53
3 Lac Gas 5s '39	85	85	85
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	60½	61	61
6 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	19½	19	19
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	129	129	129
4 Loews 3½s '46	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	106	106	106
20 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	87½	86	86¾
46 Louis & N un 4s '40	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
10 Louis & N 4s 2003	87½	87½	87½
4 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83½	83¼	83½
1 L&N Pad&M 4s '46	100	100	100
10 Maine Cen 4s '545	68	68	68
5 Manati Sug 4s '57	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛
15 Manhat Ry 4s '90	31¼	30½	31¼
15 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	29¼	29¼	29¼
3 Market St Ry 7s '40	50	50	50
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Met Ed 4½s '68	110¾	110½	110½
1 M & StL 4s '49	2½	2½	2½
7 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2 Mo-Ill 5s '59	52	52	52
6 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	29	28	28½
7 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	12¼	11⅜	11⅜
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	27	27	27
6 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	44½	44	44
6 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	24½	24	42
4 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3	3	3
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	16⅞	16¾	16¾
12 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16⅞	16½	16½
4 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
6 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	16¾	16½	16¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '80H	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17	17	17
2 Mob&O Montg 5s'47	21¼	21	21
1 Mob & Oh 5s '38	29½	29½	29½
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	108	108	108
8 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s '65	104½	104½	104½
16 Mont. Pow 3¾s '66	99⅝	99¼	99¼
4 Montreal Tr 5s '41	96	95½	95½
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	50	50	50
8 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	44½	44	44
10 Mor&cEssex3½s2000	49⅞	49½	49¾
10 Mt St T & T 3¼s '68	107¼	107	107
4 Nassau El 4s '51	41¼	39	39
40 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104¾	104½	104½
3 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Nat Gypsum 4½s '50	105½	105⅜	105⅜
5 Natl Steel 4s '65	106½	106¼	106¼
2 NEng T&T 4½s81B	126½	126½	126½
5 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	103½	103	103
8 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	104⅛	104	104
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	65½	65½	65½
37 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62½	61½	61⅞
21 NYC 4½s 2013 A	55½	54½	55⅛
5 NYC cn 4s '98	66	66	66
10 NYC 3¾s '46	78	78	78
20 NYC cv 3¼s '52	69¾	69½	69½
32 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	55¼	54½	55
4 NYC & HR 4s '42	82¼	82¼	82¼
6 NYC&HR 3½s '97	80½	80¼	80¼
7 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	65½	65	65½
57 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	54¼	52½	53
12 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	106¼	106	106
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	53½	53½	53½
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	107½	107½	107½
7 NY Edis 3¼s '66	108⅝	108¼	108⅝
10 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	14½	13¾	13¾
19 NYNH&H 4½s '67	14½	13¼	13⅜
2 NYNH&H 4s '55	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
5 NYNH&H 4s '56	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 NY Q & W rfg 4s '92	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 N Y R Gas 6s '51 A	103½	103½	103⅞
15 NY Steam 3½s '63	104¾	104⅜	104½
2 NY S&W gen 5s '40	8½	8½	8½
2 NY Tel 4½s '39	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	3½	3	3½
1 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
3 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	97½	97½	97½
20 Norf & W 4s '96	122¼	120⅝	121
20 NorPac 6s 2047	66½	65¼	65½
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	59	58	59
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	55½	55	55
3 Nor Pac 4s '97	50¾	50	50¾
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
7 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	104⅝	104¼	104⅜
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	115¼	115¼	115¼
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	76	76	76
5 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	110½	110½	110½
1 Pac Mo 2d 5s '38	72	72	72
6 Pac Gas&El 4½s '64	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
7 Para Pict cv 3¼s'45	87	87	87
15 Pen Co 4s '63	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
21 Pen P&Lt 4½s'61	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
4 Pen RR gen 5s '68	106½	106½	106½
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	99	98⅝	98¾
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86½	86¾	86¾
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	95½	95½	95½
2 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 Pen RR 4s '48	110¼	110¼	110¼
8 Pen RR 3¾s '70	89¼	89¼	89¼
6 Pen RR 3¾s '52	87¼	87	87
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
23 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	110½	110½	110½
2 PhilBkAKWash 4s'43	110	109½	109½
21 Phila Co 5s '67	103¾	102¾	102¾
5 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110⅞	110⅜	110⅝
1 Ph Read C & I 5s '73	111½	111½	111½
22 Phillips Pet 3s '53	107¼	107½	107½
8 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 PCC & SL 4½s'77	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
8 PCC & SL 4½s'40 A	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s '58	50	50	50
15 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	68¼	67	67
12 Postal Tel & C 5s '53	113⅜	113¼	113⅜
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	100⅛	100	100
8 Radio Keith 6s '41	64¼	64	64
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	57	57	57
5 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	102	101¾	102
11 Republic Steel 5½s '54	106	105¾	105¾
1 Republic Steel 4½s'61	92¼	92¼	92¼
11 Richfield Oil 4s '52	104½	104½	104½
6 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	19½	19	19½
2 Rutland 4½s '41 st	6½	6½	6½
2 Rutland Can 4s '49 st	5½	5½	5½
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	105½	105½	105½
6 St LIM & S 4s R&G '33	60⅜	60½	60½
1 St LRM & Pac 5s '55	60	60	60
3 St L S F 5s '50 B	10¼	10¼	10¼
10 St L S F 4½s '78	10	10	10
6 St L S F 4½s '78 ctf st	10	9¾	9¾
16 St L S F 4s '50 A	10	9¾	9⅞
7 St L S F 4s '50 ct	9⅝	9¼	9¼
5 St L S W rfg 5s '90	12¾	12¾	12¾
8 St L S W 1st 4s '89	61¼	61	61
1 St P & S Stk 4½s'41	7	7	7
13 S A & A Pass 4s '43	58½	58	58
3 Schulco 6½s'46	18	18	18
2 Schulco 6½s 46 A st	18	18	18
3 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7	6¾	6¾
3 Sea-AlFla 6s35A ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
14 Shell Un 2½s '51	104¼	103⅝	103⅝
4 Silesia-Am 7s 41	73	73	73
13 Simmons cv 4s 52	97¼	97	97
4 Skelly Oil 4s 51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Socony Vac Oil3½s50	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 So Cal Gas 4s 65	110	109¾	109¾
4 So Col Pow 6s 47	104	103¾	104
11 Sou Kraft 4¼s 46	94½	94	94
11 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	104	103¾	103¾
3 Sou Pac 4½s 68	50¾	50	50¾
59 Sou Pac 4½s 81	50¾	50	50
49 So Pac 4½s 69	50½	50	50⅜
35 So Pac rfg 4s 55	65⅜	65	65⅛
5 So Pac clt 4s 49	51½	50½	50½
29 So Pac 3¾s 46	61¼	60	61¼
10 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55	54	55
3 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	90½	90½	90½
35 South Ry 6½s 56	73	72	72
2 South Ry gen 6s 56	69¾	69	69
39 South3Ry gen 4s 56	53¾	52¾	53
3 S W Bell 1st 3½s '64	111¼	111¼	111¼
24 S W Bell2Tel 3s 68	106¾	106¾	106¾
21 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105⅜	104⅝	104⅝
10 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104	104	104
4 Studebaker cv 6s 45	102¼	101½	101½
2 Swift & Co 2¾s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
43 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	100⅛	100	100⅛
1 Texark Ft Sm 5½s'50	91½	91½	91½
27 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106¾	106¼	106¼
9 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
17 Third Av gal 5s '60	10	9	9
7 Third Ave 4s '60	42¾	41⅝	41⅝
4 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	109½	109½	109½
20 Un Oil Cal

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,400,000
Previous day	689,610
1939 volume to date	54,687,777
1938 volume to date	49,648,780

Stocks Decline 1 to 5 Points On European Crisis

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—Resuming a downswing after a temporary rally in the preceding session, the stock market dropped 1 to about 5 points in leading shares today, due to the European situation.

The selling blasts—so heavy in the forenoon the ticker was 4 minutes late at one time—subsided after midday. But prices near the final hour were only a shade above the day's lows.

Transactions increased on the downside, expanding the day's trading to a pace of about 1,400,000 shares for the full session.

Wall Street seemed apprehensive the European situation would take a turn for the worse if Italy, with Germany's backing, undertakes to press its colonial claims on France. Stressed in brokerage comment was Italy's re-statement of solidarity with Germany. Uncertainty over the Administration's attitude toward business and taxes was also a selling factor.

Around the opening, most shares speedily gave up yesterday's modest gain. Renewed offerings hit hard such pivotal issues as U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Telephone, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont and U. S. Rubber.

In the curb, share losses were general. Down 2 to 3 at one time were Alumium of America, Lockheed Aircraft, American Airlines and New Jersey Zinc.

Bond Prices Drop

Bond prices dropped fractions to two or more points today in a minus trend so broad that it encompassed every section of the market.

The downward move was swift in the morning, reacting for three full hours from the buoyancy of yesterday. Toward closing time, however, sales slackened and prices seemed to be stabilized.

U. S. Treasuries fell off as much as 10-32 point. Foreign governments took the worst beatings of all, with German and Italian issues leading the retreat, but corporate issues did not fare much better.

Abrupt declines of around two points were recorded for Southern Pacific 4½s of '68 and '81; Southern Railway 6½s and 4s; Illinois Central 4s; International Hydro Electric 6s; Alleghany 5s of '44, '49, and '50; and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Among the few bonds to advance in price were American Telephone 3¼s.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Continued offerings of securities from the continent and provinces caused further weakness in the stock market today. Industrial shares were exceptionally heavy and oils declined on Paris selling. Domestic rails lost ground despite satisfactory traffic returns and metal, tobacco and brewery issues closed heavy. British funds were offered freely and trans-Atlantics turned weak after early firmness.

Paris: The Bourse closed weak today with government bonds and banking shares in supply. Rentes declined 60 to 110 centimes and Bank of France was down 245 francs. Suez Canal lost over 300 francs and Royal Dutch about 200.

Liverpool: Trade and professional support in cotton futures was offset by scattered liquidation and hedging. Final prices were 1 point higher to 5 down.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com Paper			
Prime	3/4@ ¾	3/4@ ¾	1
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@¾ %	½@¾ %	½@¾ %
60 days	½@¾	½@¾	½@¾
90 days	½@¾	½@¾	½@¾
4 months	½@¾	½@½	½@¾
5-6 months	½@¾	½@¾	½@¾

London Market

Short bills	½ %	½ %	½ %
3 months bills	½	½	½
Bar gold	148s 5d	148s 5d	140s 1½d
Bar silver	19 1/2d	19 1/2d	20 1/2d

Central Bank Rates

	Per Cent		Per Cent
Atlanta	1½	Bucharest	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2
St. Louis	1½	Riga	4½
Athens	6	Prague	3
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2½	Sofia	4
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, March 22

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling	Today Last	Prev. Party
Demand	$4.68⅞	$4.68⅜	$8.2397
Cables	4.68⅜	4.68⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0264⅞	.0264⅞	††
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1683	.1695
Swiz'l'd—franc	.2249	.2253	*
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000	.4008	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5308	.5308	*
Sweden—krona	.2413	.2414	.4537
Norway—krone	.2353	.2354	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2090	.2090	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0208	.0208	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0425⅝	.0425⅝	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2310	.2310	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2025	.2025	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2732	.2732	.8440
India—rupee	.3505	.3507	.6180
Java—florin	.5325	.5325	.8806
Hong Kong—dol	.2912½	.2912½	*
Shanghai—dol	.1621	.1615	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5445	.5445	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9944	.9939	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2020†	.2020†	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal. ††Free market. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Money Rates

Call loans on the Stock Exchange renewed at 1 per cent today. Time loans were unchanged, 1½ per cent for 60 to 90 days, 1¼ per cent for 4 to 6 months.

Commercial paper was unchanged at ¾ to 1 per cent for prime 4 to 6 months names.

Bankers acceptances were unchanged, ½ to ¾ per cent for 30 to 90 days, ½ to ¾ per cent for 4 to 6 months.

Treasury bills were unchanged, 0.00 per cent bid for 90 days.

Treasury certificates were unchanged, ¼ per cent bid for 6 months.

Treasury notes were unchanged, ¼ per cent bid for 1 year.

Treasury bonds were unchanged, ¼ per cent bid for 2 years.

Treasury bonds were unchanged, ¼ per cent bid for 3 years.

Treasury bonds were unchanged, ¼ per cent bid for 4 years.

Treasury bonds were unchanged, ¼ per cent bid for 5 years.

Treasury bonds were unchanged, ¼ per cent bid for 6 years.

Treasury bonds were unchanged, ¼ per cent bid for 7 years.

Treasury bonds were unchanged, ¼ per cent bid for 8 years.

Treasury bonds were unchanged, ¼ per cent bid for 9 years.

Treasury bonds were unchanged, ¼ per cent bid for 10 years.

Treasury bonds were unchanged, ¼ per cent bid for 11 years.

Treasury bonds were unchanged, ¼ per cent bid for 12 years.

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Treasury bonds were unchanged, ¼ per cent bid for 98 years.

Treasury bonds were unchanged, ¼ per cent bid for 99 years.

Treasury bonds were unchanged, ¼ per cent bid for 100 years.

Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge | 1939 High | 1939 Low

Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge	1939 High	1939 Low
Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	62¼	61	62¼	— ¼	64¾	55
Abbott pf (4½)	1	130	130	130	—	130	126
Acme Steel (1)	1	33	33	33	—4	45	37
Adams Exp (.20e)	10	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜	11	8⅝
Adams-Millis (¼g)	2	22	21¼	21¼	—1¼	25	19⅝
Addressog (1.40)	1	24	24	24	Mar20	27½	24
Air Reduction (1a)	9	54½	53½	53½	—1½	65⅝	54¼
Air-Way El Appl	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛	1⅛	¾
Alaska Juneau (1)	9	9⅛	9	9		10	9
Alleghany Corp	32	1	1	1	— ⅛	1¼	⅞
Alleghany pf xw	4	8¾	8½	8½	—1	12¾	8⅞
Alleghany pf $30 ww	54	11½	10⅝	10⅝	—1	14⅞	10
Alleghany pf $40 ww	4	9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅞	13⅜	9
Alleghany pr pf	1	15	15	15	Mar18	19	13
Allegheny-Lud Steel	16	20½	19⅛	19¼	—1¾	28¼	20
Allen Industries	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼	11½	8¼
Al Chem & Dye (6)	10	172	168½	168½	—3½	193	170
Allied Kid (½)	6	10¾	10½	10½	+ ¼	13⅛	10¼
Allied Mills (¾e)	8	12⅜	11½	11½	— ½	13⅜	11⅜
Allied Stores	26	9	8¾	8¾	— ¾	11⅜	8¾
Allied St pf (5)	1	66	66	66	—2½	70	61
Allis-Ch Mfg (¼g)	44	39¼	36½	37	—3¼	48⅞	39½
Alpha P Cem (¼g	3	16⅜	16	16	— ¼	19⅞	15½
Amal Leather	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛	2⅜	1¾
Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17⅛	17⅛	Jan 26	19	17½
Amerada Corp (2)	4	61	60⅞	60⅞	—2⅝	69½	60¼
Am Ag Ch Del (.35g)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼	24¼	18⅝
Am Bank Note(.20g)	10	14½	14¼	14¼	— ½	17¾	13⅞
Am Bosch	3	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛	8	5½
Am Brake Sh (¾g)	4	42½	41	41	—2¼	54½	42½
Am Can (4)	13	89½	87	89½	+ ⅞	100⅝	88
Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	+ ½	178½	167½
Am Car & Fdy	19	25¾	24⅝	24⅝	—2⅜	35	24¼
Am Car pf (2½e)	5	41¾	41	41⅛	—1⅞	55	41
Am Ch & Cabl(.15g)	8	19⅜	18½	18⅝	—1⅜	24½	19
Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	115⅛	115⅛	115½	Mar 9	115⅛	112
Am Chicle (4a)	2	120	119½	120	Mar17	122¾	116
Am Colortype	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛	8¾	6⅛
Am Coml Alcohol	7	8⅜	8½	8½	— ⅛	11⅛	8⅜
Am Crystal Sugar	5	8½	8½	8½	— ¼	10½	8½
Am Encaus Tiling	8	3⅜	3¾	3¾	— ¼	5⅜	3¾
Am European	3	6	6	6	+1	5½	5
Am & For Power	17	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛	3⅜	2⅞
Am & F P $6 pf	7	13⅜	13	13	— ¾	16½	12
Am & F P $7 pf	9	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅞	20½	15¾
Am & F P 2 pf	5	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜	9¾	7⅛
Am-Hawaii SS (1)	*3	13¼	13	13	— ½	15	13¼
Am Hide & Leather	10	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛	5¼	4⅛
Am Hide & L pf (1k)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	—1⅛	34¼	29⅜
Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	45¼	45	45¼	— ¼	46⅞	43¼
Am Ice pf	3	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛	17¾	6
Am International	12	5¾	5⅜	5½	— ⅛	6	4
Am Locomotive	23	21½	20¾	20⅞	—1⅞	30⅜	21½
Am Locomot pf	3	61⅞	58	58	—8	79½	65
Am M & Fdy (.80)	5	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛	15¾	13
Am M & Metal	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜	4½	3⅛
Am Metal (¼g)	37	33	31	31	—2⅜	40⅛	32
Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	124½	124	124½	Mar20	124½	120½
Am Power & Lt	48	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅜	7	5⅜
Am P&L $6 pf(1½k)	10	43	41⅞	41⅞	—3⅜	49¾	38
Am P&L $5 pf(1¼k)	10	38¾	35⅝	36⅜	—2⅞	44¾	32½
Am Rad & St S	139	14	13	13½	— ⅞	18⅜	14
Am Roll Mill	34	17	16¼	16¼	— ¾	22¾	16⅛
Am Roll Mill pf	1	61½	61½	61½	— ½	72½	62
Am Safe Razor(1.20)	9	13⅜	13	13⅜	—	15⅜	13¼
Am Seating (½e)	5	15	15	15	— ⅛	20	14½
Am Smelt & R (½g)	58	42	40⅝	40¾	—2⅜	53⅜	41⅜
Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	137½	137½	137½	Mar21	137½	129½
Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	64	64½	63½	—1	64½	60
Am Steel Fdrs	44	29⅛	27¾	28	—2	41	29
Am Stores	1	10¾	10	10	— ¾	13½	8½
Am Stove (.20g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Mar18	14½	12¼
Am Sugar Ref	1	20	20	20	— ¼	22½	19¼
Am Sugar pf (7)	1	83	83	83	+1	91⅞	75½
Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜	18½	17
Am Tel & Tel (9)	31	156¾	154¾	156½	—1⅜	170½	149½
Am Tobacco (5)	2	82⅞	82	82	—1½	87½	80½
Am Tob B (5)	13	84½	83	83½	—1¾	89¾	83½
Am Tob pf (6)	5	150	150	150	+1	153	147
Am Type Fdrs	17	6	5½	5⅝	— ½	8¾	5⅞
Am Water Wks	52	11¾	10½	10⅞	—1	14⅜	11⅛
Am W W 1 pf	2	92½	92½	92½	Mar18	93½	82
Am Woolen	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ½	6¾	4⅞
Am Woolen pf	2	34	33¾	33¾	—1¾	43½	35½
Am Zinc L&S	21	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛	7¼	5⅜
Am Zinc pr pf		29¼	29	29⅛	Feb 18	33	30
Anaconda (¾g)	144	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	—1⅜	36¼	26
Anacon W & C	9	45	43	43	—3	54⅞	45
Anchor H Gl (.15g)	2	17½	17⅛	17⅛	—1⅜	20¼	17
Andes Copper (¼e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Mar20	15⅝	11½
A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	Mar14	2½	2¼
Arch-Dan-M (¼g)	1	23½	23½	23½	Mar18	29½	23½
Armour Del pf (7)	1	102	101¾	102	+ ¼	103⅜	101
Armour Ill	30	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼	6⅛	4¾
Armour Ill pr pf	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¼	52	42
Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4	65	65
Armstr'ngCork(¼g)	9	43¾	42	42⅜	—1¾	48	43¾
Arnold Const (⅜g)	1	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	—1⅛	13	9⅜
Artloom Corp	2	8⅞	8½	8½	— ½	10⅜	8
Assd Dry Goods	23	8⅜	8	8¼	— ½	10⅜	7⅞
Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	78	77	77	—1	78	70
Assd D G 2pf	1	51½	51½	51½	—2	54½	51½
Associates Inv (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	Mar17	36	33
Atch T & SF	68	32¾	31⅝	31¾	—1¼	42⅞	31½
Atch T & S F pf (1g)	4	62	61¼	61⅜	— ⅝	71	59¼
Atl Coast Line	4	20¾	20½	20½	—1⅛	30½	20
Atl G & W Indies	4	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜	10½	6¼
Atl G & W In pf	2	14¼	14	14	—1	18	11
Atl Refining (1)	9	21	20½	20½	— ¾	23½	20¾
Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	Mar21	110	106½
Atlas Corp (½e)	9	7¾	7¾	7¾		8⅞	7¾
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	Mar20	47¾	44
Atlas Powder (½g)	3	62	60⅝	60⅝	Mar17	66¾	57
Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Mar17	6½	5
Auburn Auto	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼	4⅝	3⅜
Aust Nichols	1	3	3	3	Mar18	3⅞	2¾
Aviation Corp	39	6½	6	6	— ½	8⅞	6

B

Bald Loco ct	57	14	13½	13¾	— ⅜	17¾	12⅜
Balt & Ohio	31	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼	8¾	5½
Balt & Ohio pf	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜	10⅜	6¾
Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	24	24	24	Mar21	30½	20½
Barber Asphalt	13	16	15⅛	15⅛	—1⅜	21½	15⅜
Barker Bros	2	9¼	9	9	Mar20	13	9½
Barnsdall Oil (1)	24	16	15¼	15⅜	— ⅞	19½	4¾
Bayuk Cigar (¾)	5	18½	18	18	—1⅜	21¼	18
Beatrice Cream (1a)	5	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼	20¾	17½
Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	Mar18	100	98½
Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	124½	124½	124½	Mar20	125	121
Belding-Hem (.70)	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛	8⅞	7½
Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	70	.0	.0	—3⅜	73⅜	72⅜
Bendix Aviation	111	23½	22½	23	—1⅞	29¾	22¾
Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	4	19⅝	19¼	19½	— ¼	21½	18⅞
Benef Ind Ln pf(2½)	2	20⅛	.0⅛	.0⅛	—1⅛	52¾	50¾
Best & Co (1.60a)	4	53	.2⅛	52⅜	—3⅝	57½	49
Beth Steel	175	65½	63⅜	63¾	—3⅞	80	60¼
Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	6	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ¼	19⅝	16½
Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	110	110	110	—2	117	106¼
Bigelow-Sanford	1	21½	21½	21½	Mar20	27	21½
Black & Decker (1)	3	18⅛	17¾	17¾		22½	17½
Blaw-Knox	9	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅞	17¾	12¼
Boeing Airplane	59	25⅞	23⅜	23¾	—2½	34¾	24¼
Bohn Al & Br (¼g)	3	21¾	21¼	21¼	—2¼	28½	22¼
Bond Stores (.80)	6	17⅛	16½	16½	— ⅜	19⅜	12½
Borden Co (.30g)	15	19	18⅜	19	— ⅛	21⅜	16½
Borg Warner (¾g)	25	27½	26¼	26¼	—2⅝	32	23⅝
Boston & Maine	2	2	2	2	— ½	2¾	2
Bower Roll B (½g)	7	24½	24	24	—1¼	27	24
Brewing Corp (.30g)	6	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛	9¾	7¾
Bridgeport Brass	38	12⅜	11¾	11⅞	— ¾	15⅞	11½
Briggs Mfg (1¼g)	51	23⅜	23	23	—1½	31⅞	22½
Briggs & Strat (3)	2	37⅜	37¼	37¼	— ¾	39½	34½
Bristol-Myers (2.40)	5	45½	45	45	—1⅛	47	43
Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜		15	12⅜
Bklyn & Q Trans pf	4	7½	7½	7½	— ½	10	8
Bklyn-Man Tr	3	10	9½	9½	— ¾	13⅞	9⅜
Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	34½	34¼	34½	— ⅛	43½	35¼
Bklyn Un Gas	15	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅛	19⅜	15⅞
Brown Shoe (1½g)	3	35	34¼	35	Mar16	35	31⅛
Brun'wk-Balke(¾g)	8	13⅜	13	13⅛	— ⅜	14⅞	10¾
Bucyrus-Erie	19	10⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—1⅛	19	10
Budd Mfg	35	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅜	8	5⅜
Budd Wheel	1	4	4	4		5⅜	4
Bullard Co	8	24	22½	22½	—1½	30	23½
Bulova Watch (2)	11	29	28½	28½	—1	34¼	24¾
Burling Mills (1)	21	14⅜	13½	13⅞	— ⅜	18⅜	12¾
Burr Add Mch (.20g)	14	15½	15	15	— ⅜	18⅜	15¼
Bush Terminal	3	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛	2⅜	1⅜
Butler Bros (.15g)	9	8	7½	7⅝	— ½	9½	7¼
Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	22	22	22		23⅜	19½
Butte Cop & Zinc	2	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛	4¼	3⅛
Byers (AM) Co	17	9⅜	8⅞	9	—1⅛	13¾	9
Byron Jackson (¾g)	2	15	14½	14½	— ½	17⅞	14½

C

Calif Packing	3	17	16¾	17	— ½	19⅛	15¾
Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Mar21	49¾	48½
Callahan Z-Lead	37	1	1	1		2⅛	⅝
Calumet & Hec	23	6½	6¼	6¼	— ½	8⅝	6¼
Campbell Wyant	7	14¼	13¼	13¼	—1¼	17⅜	14
Can Dry G Ale	42	16⅜	15¼	15¼	—1⅝	20⅜	16⅜
Canad Pacific	62	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜	6¼	4¼
Cannon Mills (½g)	7	32½	32	32	—1	34½	30½
Capital Ad A	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼	7⅜	6¼
Carpenter Stl (.15g)	1	17½	17½	17½	Mar18	20½	17½
Carriers&Gn(.075g)	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛	3⅞	3⅛
Case (JI) Co (5e)	4	83	82

Commerce and Finance

Retention of Farm Price-Supporting Devices Deemed Necessary

Business and Industry

Roosevelt Seeks End to Limit On U. S. Bond Total

WASHINGTON (AP)—To facilitate the Treasury's borrowing operations, President Roosevelt has asked Congress to abolish the present limitation on the amount of Government bonds which may be outstanding at one time, without raising the limit which present law imposes on the size of the public debt.

The statute now in effect fixed the latter limit at $45,000,000,000 of which not more than $30,000,000,000 may be in bonds, or long-term obligations. A letter from Secretary Henry Morgenthau attached to the Chief Executive's message proposed that the $30,000,000,000 restriction be abolished altogether.

The President, interpreting his Cabinet member's communication, said the latter felt "very strongly that it will be necessary to increase the present limitation of $30,000,000,000 face amount of bonds which may be outstanding at any one time." He added:

"I recommend that the Congress take such action as may be necessary to give the Treasury the authority which will enable it to carry out its financing operations during the next fiscal year as may be for the best interest of the Government in line with market conditions at the time of such financing."

Mr. Morgenthau's letter said that at present the Treasury, under the $45,000,000,000 limitation on the total public debt, could borrow about $5,000,000,000 more, which he said "should be sufficient to carry the Treasury well into 1940."

"I do not believe therefore," he continued, "that it is necessary to request at this time an increase in the limitation on the total debt.

"The limitation of $30,000,000,000 on outstanding bonds presents, however, a different problem. The amount of bonds which the Treasury can issue within this limitation, after taking into consideration the March 15 refunding operations, is approximately $1,800,000,000.

"Taking into consideration our cash requirements between now and Jan. 1, 1940, the monthly issuance of United States savings bonds, and the possible refunding operations which the Treasury may wish to conduct, it seems quite apparent that the balance of $1,800,000,000 will not be sufficient to give the Treasury the latitude required in its financial operations over the next few months."

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INTEREST BEGINS APRIL 15

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Power Output Up 10 P. C. Above 1938

By the Associated Press

New York

Electric power production in the United States during the week ended March 18 totaled 2,225,486,000 kilowatt hours, a drop of .6 of 1 per cent from 2,237,935,000 in the preceding week but 10.3 per cent ahead of 2,017,653,000 in the comparable 1938 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Percentage gains over a year ago according to major geographic areas were reported as follows by the Institute: New England 12.3, Middle Atlantic 8, Central Industrial 12.8, West Central 7, Southern States 6.2, Rocky Mountain 9.3, Pacific Coast 9.4.

Dr. Burns to Study Federal Relations With Power Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK.—Dr. Arthur Robert Burns, Assistant Professor of Economics in the Graduate School, Columbia University, has been named Research Director of the Twentieth Century Fund's survey of problems arising out of Government relations with the light and power industry, Evans Clark, Executive Director of the Fund, announced.

The survey will be made under the guidance of, and in consultation with, a special fund committee headed by J. Henry Scattergood, formerly Public Service Commissioner of Pennsylvania and a director of several corporations. After Dr. Burns and his staff have completed their findings, the committee will review their report and formulate a series of concrete recommendations for action.

Dr. Burns, discussing the work ahead of him, declared that friction between Government and industry invariably reacted upon enterprise and economic activity.

"This friction is more acute in the electric utilities than in most others," he said. "It is hoped that an unprejudiced inquiry will uncover the nature and causes of this friction and suggest a workable basis for a now co-operation, taking account of the reasonable claims of both consumers and investors.

"The growth of the electric power industry has been one of the most remarkable charcteristics of our economic development during the present century. Our problem is to get the fullest benefits from this development and to make them as freely available as possible.

"We must ask whether Government policies have hampered initiative and efficiency. But completely free competition cannot be relied upon in this field. Some Government action is necessary to insure that the resulting benefits shall contribute to a continued rise in the standard of living. More immediately, mutual antagonisms must not be allowed to stand in the way of a restoration of the economy to the full utilization of its resources."

Predicts a 15 P. C. Rise in Business

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—Dr. Herman B. Wells, Indiana University President, predicted a 15 per cent upturn in business this year, barring a general European war.

Speaking at a district convention of the National Retail Credit Men's Association, the former head of the university's business school, said, however, that "private capital investment" must show the way if business is to be better this year than last.

Bank Deposits Up $464,000,000 Since Year '35 in Canada

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—The House of Commons Banking and Commerce Committee started on its study of the monetary structure in Canada recently when it heard Graham F. Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, state that since the bank was organized in 1935 to the end of 1938 Canadian bank deposits had increased by $464,000,000.

The Governor outlined the functions, structure and operation of the Bank of Canada and the effect of its operation upon the banking system of Canada to the extent that these effects were disclosed by changes in the system, cash position and in its Canadian loans, investments and deposits.

Monetary System Traced

Dr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance, traced the development of the Canadian monetary system from the first currency act after confederation to the present, dwelling on such mileposts as the establishment of the Royal Mint in 1908 as a branch of the British Mint and the taking over of it in 1931 by the Canadian Government.

In his statement, Mr. Towers said:

At March 31, 1935, the chartered banks' cash reserves were $200,000,000 and the cash ratio 9.8 per cent. On Dec. 31, 1938, cash reserves were $257,000,000, and the cash ratio 10.3 per cent.

During this period, therefore, Canadian deposits have increased by $464,000,000 of which about $213,000,000 has been in public time or savings deposits, and $251,000,000 in public demand and other deposit classifications. The effect of this expansion has been to give Canadian depositors some $484,000,000 more money available for whatever purpose they care to use it, than they had four years ago.

Chartered Banks Aided

The expansion of Canadian deposits was a result of the inducement given to the chartered banks, through the addition to their cash reserves, to seek now loans and investments. The banks would have preferred to increase loans rather than investments, but in order for them to make loans there must be responsible borrowers who are willing to use the banks facilities. In fact, loan repayments exceeded new loans during the period under discussion, when total Canadian loans declined about $40,000,000 chiefly because of a reduction in loans on securities. The chartered banks, therefore, had to turn investments in securities, which increased $493,000,000 between March 31, 1935 and Dec. 31, 1938.

The ratio of cash reserves to deposits was but slightly higher at Dec. 31, 1938, than on March 31, 1935, but in the interval cash reserves increased $57,000,000, Canadian deposits expanded $464,000,000, and loans and investments showed a rise of $453,000,000.

German Imports U. S. Cotton Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that German imports of cotton from the United States decreased last year although the Reich's total purchases of the staple from all countries increased slightly.

Germany increased its total purchases about 2 per cent, to 550,082,000 pounds, but due to lower prices the cost of this cotton was about 18 per cent less last year than in 1937.

Germany bought more cotton in 1938 than in the preceding year from Argentina, Brail, Egypt and Mexico, but less from the United States, India, Peru and Turkey.

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Big U. S. Duty on Reich Goods Seen Effecting Near-Embargo

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Trade circles in New York are anxiously debating the possible results of last week's sudden Washington announcement of a 25 per cent countervailing duty on all dutiable imports from Germany. This is probably the first time such a charge has ever been imposed on such a broad scale on imported goods.

The announcement is expected to have a violent effect on a large volume of business. German imports to this country are large and perhaps half or more are dutiable. On every dollar of such dutiable imports, the importer must lay on the line, after April 23, 25 per cent of the invoice value, on top of the regular duty. It matters not whether he already has a market for his imported goods or not. And it does not matter whether these goods have been brought in under one of the trick arrangements by which Germany has been subsidizing her imports here or not. The 25 per cent has to be paid. Then it is up to the importer to show, if he can, that no such hidden bounty has been paid by Germany to the German exporter. And the Treasury has not yet indicated what it will accept as evidence.

Some people here go so far as to say that, in the case of many, perhaps most German imports, the new duties amount to a virtual embargo. If not, they combine with the regular duty and the growing popular boycott of German-made goods to put a heavy brake on the influx of goods from Germany.

Reserves Previous Policy

Strictly on the record, the imposition of this countervailing duty just after the march to Prague is merely a coincidence. It is the end-result of a long grinding of legal machinery at Washington which began last November with a memorandum from the Secretary of the Treasury asking for an Attorney-General's opinion on whether certain practices of the German government did not constitute a hidden bounty on exports to the United States. It is somewhat similar to another move taken by Washington authorities in 1936 in imposing countervailing duties on German dutiable imports for a similar reason at that time.

Other observers here, however, profess to see something more direct in the move. The legal opinion on which the new duties are based is signed by the new attorney-general, Frank Murphy, and though it follows lengthy investigations made while Homer Cummings was in office it nevertheless reverses the policy in effect under the former attorney-general. Mr. Murphy is known in Washington as a reformer and crusader but also a man who "can be hard." And his opinion in the case contained no disclaimer of its possible political meaning.

The background goes back to 1930 when Section 303 of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff permitted the Treasury to impose extra duties to offset bounties paid by foreign countries to their own exporters.

As the Schacht-engineered foreign trade policies of Germany developed the various types of blocked markets marks, they were used as hidden subsidies. American buyers of German goods were permitted to pay for them in fancy types of marks, particularly the so-called ASKI mark. These marks were made available here at a fancy low price, but when the German exporter got them in Germany they were good for much more.

Imposes Countervailing Duties

So in July, 1936, to offset these hidden bounties, extra duties were imposed by the U. S. Treasury on imports from Germany of cameras, kitchen table ware, gloves, surgical instruments, calf and kid leather. Christmas tree ornaments, thumb tacks, toys, dolls, and metal-covered paper among other things.

The German Government, after long discussions, agreed to eliminate the bounties, and just before Christmas, 1936, the U. S. Treasury announced it would not impose countervailing duties on goods from Germany even though paid for with controlled marks or proceeds of American goods sold to Germany and held there, provided the marks or credits were continuously owned and ultimately used by the same person who sold the goods to Germany in the first place.

What this meant, roughly, was that American exporters had been using the money they received (in the form of blocked marks, credits, etc.) to import goods and sell them to the regular handlers of these goods here. A cotton house would sell cotton to Germany and use the proceeds to buy cameras, bring them here, and sell them to a camera house.

The Treasury said in effect, in December, 1936, that this kind of transaction involved a hidden German bounty to the German seller of cameras.

But the German Government was in straits. Herr Schacht was ingenious, trade finds its own channels, necessity was the mother of invention, and presently the U. S. Treasury got suspicions again. It began to require details on every import from Germany, and sent its sleuths abroad.

German Hidden Bounties

What they found was outlined by Mr. Morgenthau in a memorandum to the President last November. The December 1936 rule had been neatly side-stepped. Instead of the American cotton exporter to Germany bringing in the German cameras to sell the American camera firm, the American camera firm was buying the cotton here, shipping to Germany, and so getting in his cameras. And in the process the German Government was slipping in a hidden bounty, as before, to the German camera house.

It was done this way. The American camera house bought cotton at the world price (say $1,000 worth). It then sold to Germany, where the German Government put exchange so liberally at the service of the German importer that he paid 33 per cent above the world price. But the American camera house had to use its $1,333 to buy German cameras at a regular price. So, for $1,000 it got $1,333 worth of cameras, the German Government making up the difference. Further details are comparatively unimportant. The $333 went to the German exporter, somehow.

Suspicious about the hidden subsidy or bounty were further supported by the fact that the German Government would not permit this "over-price" except on goods it felt Germany needed (the over-price was in practice given only on cotton, copper, and petroleum); and it would not permit the proceeds to be used for German "monopoly" goods, i. e., goods which, no matter what the price, we would have to buy, nor on goods of which there was a shortage in Germany, nor on goods which Germans had to make up from expensive foreign raw materials."

Can Germany Retaliate?

In short, the Attorney General found that "comparison of the present German practices and those considered in the (June, 1936) opinion of the Attorney General (on which the 1936 countervailing duties were based) shows that they are identical in purpose and effect. . . ."

Next question being discussed here is whether and how effectively the Germans can retaliate. They can get cotton from Brazil, but Brazil, as indicated by the recent Aranha agreement, can't sell very much cotton on credit, and it hasn't much buying power. They can get oil from Rumania, but reports indicate the Balkan states have been double-crossed several times recently in selling goods to Germany and by being forced to take in exchange harmonicas, aspirin, and old typewriters which they didn't want. This week's Domeratsky report to the Department of Commerce head says that in 1938 Germany ran an adverse balance of trade with the United States of 255,000,000 marks, against 73,000,000 marks in 1937. By and large, it is felt here, the goods we sell Germany are essentials and those we buy are luxuries we can get elsewhere.

The effect on Germany of acquiring Czecho-Slovakia is being also measured here. Czecho-Slovak imports came in under most-favored-nation treatment; they will now come under the blacklist against Germany. As an example, Czech ferromanganese paid a duty of $17 a ton. The regular duty will now be $33, plus a countervailing duty bringing it to $40. This will help Norway.

C. & O. Proposes To Vote for Young

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Chespeake & Ohio Railway Management has notified stockholders it proposes to vote for Robert R. Young, Chairman of Alleghany Corp., and for all other present C. & O. directors at the annual meeting April 18 in Richmond, Va.

A month ago President George D. Brooke and Chairman Herbert Fitzpatrick led a move which placed on the board Homer L. Ferguson, Newport News, Va., shipbuilding company president, and Ralph C. Gifford, Louisville banker. Mr. Young protested adding to the board, and expressed fear he himself might be displaced. Alleghany nominally is top-holding company of the former Van Sweringen system, including C. & O.

The proxy statement issued said designation of Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Gifford "as a possible candidate for the choice of director originated with the board of directors" and that the names were placed in nomination by Mr. Brooke.

First Bleached Sulphite Unit Planned for South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The long anticipated movement of the bleached sulphite industry to the South has started with plans for the first plant location in North Carolina.

A new unit, costing between $800,000 and $1,000,000 will be added to the North Carolina Pulp Company plant at Plymouth for the manufacture of high-grade bleached pulp. it was announced here by Director R. Bruce Etheridge of the Department of Conservation and Development.

H. M. Kieckhefer, treasurer, also announced that his company had just taken over the Cherry River Paper Company of Richwood, W. Va., and that for the time being the bleached pulp manufactured in Plymouth would be shipped to this plant in West Virginia.

Carloadings Rise Seen

WASHINGTON—An increase of 12½ per cent in carloadings in Pacific Northwest region during the second quarter of 1939 is forecast by regional advisory board of that area. An increase of 0.7 per cent in trans-Missouri-Kansas region likewise is forecast by board in that area.

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DIVIDEND NO. 200

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable May 1, 1939, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10, 1939.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer

Boston, March 21, 1939

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on April 15, 1939 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30, 1939.

GEORGE MIXTER, Treasurer.

March 21, 1939.

Wallace Asserts U.S. Farm Program Must Be Retained

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Wallace said the present farm program must be retained if agriculture is to gain from a prospective improvement in business conditions.

Asserting that the 13-month-old law has guarded farmers from "the full impact of the disquieting world situation" and from the domestic business slump, Mr. Wallace told the House Agriculture Committee:

"As business improves in this country during the coming months, farm income is expected to improve and might conceivably be restored to the 1937 level.

"This, however, calls for holding onto income and price-supporting devices of the present agricultural program."

A national income of $80,000,000,000 would lift agriculture income of $8,800,000,000 in 1938 about three or four billion dollars, Mr. Wallace said.

"If we want a national income of $80,000,000,000 for 1940," he added, "we must see to it that industrial production in 1940 is 40 per cent greater than it is now. Agriculture has a vital stake in that objective."

Secretary Wallace said while agricultural gains for 1937 and 1938 restored farm purchasing power in general to approximately the 1929 level, "it is generally considered that the 1929 level was not an adequate one."

He told the committee the Administration intended to continue making loans to farmers on major farm crops affected by low prices, but declared, however, that products accumulated under loans should flow into regular market channels instead of piling up in storage.

Payment of a subsidy on exports, he suggested, may provide a "needed spillway" from the "enormous stocks of cotton dammed up by the loans."

He indicated that money now held by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation could be used to pay farmers to release some loan cotton and sell it in the open market, and to pay exporters a bounty to make sales abroad, if necessary. He said the loans had played a part in restricting exports because it pegged prices of American cotton above world levels.

"It would be a most serious mistake for the South," he declared, "if we permitted exports to continue at the present low level."

U. S. Income Taxes Received to Mar. 20 Total $473,122,052

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced it collected $473,122,052 of income taxes in the first 20 days of March, fulfilling budget estimates.

Although collections were about 30 per cent less than last year, because of the business recession which sharply curtailed 1938 income—on which first installment payments were due March 15—the figures appeared slightly more than necessary to fulfill the estimates in President Roosevelt's January budget message.

The Treasury declined to say exactly how much money it expected to get in March, but a proportional estimating system sometimes used in the Department indicated $425,000,000 would be sufficient for budget purposes

Since returns are due by midnight of March 15, the Treasury figured that virtually all of the payments due on that date were in by March 20, and said the month's total probably would not be much higher.

In the full month last year, income tax collections amounted to $723,000,000.

Glass Bill Would Extend Loans of Bank Officers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia has introduced a bill which would extend the time in which executive officers of Federal Reserve member banks must pay off any money they have borrowed from their institution.

A law passed several years ago prohibited such loans after June 16, 1933. Loans made prior to that date must be paid off by June 16, 1939, under the existing law.

The measure Senator Glass introduced would place no specific time limit on the repayments. It provides that the loans may be extended or renewed if the board of directors is satisfied such action is for the best interest of the bank, if the officer has made a reasonable effort to reduce the obligation and if he makes a written agreement for regular amortization payments on the principal in amounts satisfactory to the board of directors.

Monsanto Develops New Wool Processing Lubricant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVERETT, Mass.—Freedom of the American woolen industry from dependence upon foreign sources for olive oil, one of its important textile processing materials, is seen in an announcement made by William M Rand, Vice-President in charge of the Merrimac Division of Monsanto Chemical Company.

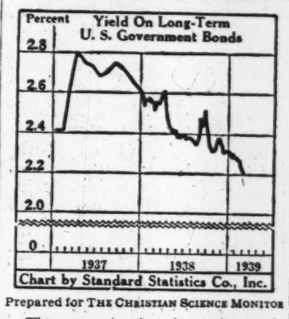
Mr. Rand described a new lubricant, dipotassium phosphate, developed by Monsanto laboratories which is expected to replace Spanish olive oil now being used in woolen manufacture to the extent of about 6,000,000 pounds a year.

Dipotassium phosphate is used as a fiber lubricant in spinning the wool into yarn. According to Mr Rand, it is both cheaper and better than olive oil.

Erie Road Earnings

CLEVELAND (AP)—Erie Railroad reported today $363,685 net railway operating income for February, against $504,008 loss the same month of 1938. Operating revenues were $5,696,874, against $4,724,007.

Yield on U. S. Bonds Lowest on Record



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The recent rise in prices of United States government bonds has carried yields to the lowest point in the financial history of the country. As may be noted on the accompanying chart, the trend of the yield of long term governments has been downward for just two years, with the exception of two comparatively short interruptions.

Trade Sees Easing In Steel Activity As Only Temporary

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—"Iron Age" magazine reported a slight reversal of the moderately upward trend in steel bookings and production.

Steel ingot output, said the trade publication, is sufficiently lower in some districts to offset slight gains in the major areas of Pittsburgh and Chicago, resulting in a decline of one-half point for the industry as a whole to 55½ per cent of capacity.

"Whatever has caused the present flattening out of steel demand," said Iron Age, "the situation is believed to be only temporary, barring the development of a more serious condition in Europe. It is recognized that a considerable volume of steel for which commitments of one kind or another have been made will be ordered from the mills during the second quarter.

"These commitments include more than a half million tons of rails and accessories yet to be rolled, several hundred thousand tons of steel for PWA projects that are now under way; materials for cars and locomotives that were either recently purchased or soon will be; larger takings of steel by the automobile industry for an accelerating volume of motor car assemblies; and an expanding volume of tin plate orders as the 1939 crop season draws closer.

"Reckoning all these expectations together, the steel industry calculates that second quarter steel production will average not less than 60 per cent against a probable average for the first quarter of about 54 per cent.

"The barometric scrap market continues to show signs of strength. Although prices are no higher in the major markets, Pittsburgh and Chicago, there has been an advance of 50 cents a ton in steel and blast furnace grades at Cleveland and advances of 25 and 50 cents a ton in steel grades in Detroit."

Cotton Spinning 87.8 P. C. Capacity Month of February

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Census Bureau reported the cotton spinning industry operated during February at 87.8 per cent of capacity, on an 88-hour week, 2-shift basis, compared with 85.7 per cent during January this year, and 66.6 per cent during February last year.

Spinning spindles in place Feb. 28 totaled 25,854,048, of which 22,524,742 were active at some time during the month, compared with 25,910,552 and 22,440,278 for January this year, and 26,549,720 and 22,356,638 for February last year.

Active spindle hours for February totaled 7,170,852,398, or an average of 277 hours per spindle in place, compared with 7,640,819,859 and 295 for January this year, and 5,588,526,740 and 210 for February last year.

General Classified

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WIDOW, college trained, musical education, experienced automobile driver; free to travel; wants position as companion. Address A-1, care Monitor, 610 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Costa Rica Bond Payment Offer Is Declared Too Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An offer is being made by the Costa Rican Government to purchase from holders of its dollar bonds the interest coupons falling due during the next three years for 30 per cent of the contractual interest service and the back due coupons on the basis of 1 per cent per annum on the face of the bonds.

The Foreign Bondholders Protective Council feels that the Costa Rican Government has not made an offer that is fair and equitable. The Council "considers the service unjustifiedly low in view of the fact that Costa Rican revenues in the past two years have been the highest in the country's history, yet the offer now made is the lowest Costa Rica has ever made to bondholders and represents only 3.4 per cent of the Government's budget for this year."

The 30 per cent interest service offered the bondholders contrasts with an interest service of from 50 per cent to 62½ per cent being paid to certain other creditors and with the 6 per cent interest which is being paid on the internal bonds, representing full interest in some cases and 60 per cent of the contractual service on the internal bonds taking the greatest contractual cut.

Outstanding dollar bonds affected by the contemporary plan for service consist of: $1,217,000 of 7½ per cent Costa Rica Pacific Railway bonds, due Sept. 1, 1949; $373,200 of Costa Rica Pacific Railway 5 per cent funding bonds of 1933; $5,396,000 of Republic of Costa Rica 7 per cent bonds, due Nov. 1, 1951, and $1,145,520 of Republic of Costa Rica 5 per cent funding bonds, of 1932.

In comment, the Council says:

"The Government agrees before the end of the three years covered by the temporary offer that it will negotiate with the Council for a permanent settlement. While the present offer is a most inadequate one, it is, nevertheless, a first step in the right direction, and the Council will hope that before the termination of the three-year period it will be possible to induce the Government and Congress of Costa Rica to make a fair and equitable offer, one which will re-etsablish Costa Rica's credit, and one which the Council will be in a position to recommend to the bondholders.

Sears, Roebuck Net In Last Year Equal To $4.18 a Share

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Company reported consolidated net income for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31 was $23,354,363, or equal to $4.18 a share of stock outstanding.

This compared with $30,828,248, or $5.58 a share, the previous year when profit was the highest in the history of the mail order concern.

Net sales totaled $501,676,644, a decrease of 6.6 per cent compared with the 1937 sales of $537,242,400, which were the largest the company ever had.

The figures do not include undistributed net profits of unconsolidated insurance companies amounting to $217,545 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1938, nor net loss of $176,390 for the companies the preceding year.

Robert E. Wood, chairman of the board, in his annual report to stockholders, said the company's sales declined sharply the first half of the year and that a small increase began to take place in November.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

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(Continued)

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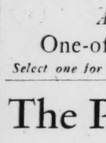
Buy Direct from Maker and Save
37 No. Walnut St. OR. 3-8988 *Tempter* Trade Mark Reg.



Get Into the EASTER PARADE With an Ansonia Hat
Open until 9 p. m. Thurs. and Sat.
All Hats $2.95
1 NORTH HARRISON STREET

LINCOLN STORAGE WAREHOUSES
Moving—Packing—Storage
New and Used Furniture
75-85 Main Street Or. 5-5300

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR. 4-4857

ELIZABETH

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
318 Morris Ave. Tel. EL. 2-1432

ENGLEWOOD

"VIVIEN'S"
18 N. Van Brunt Street
All original
One-of-a-Kind Hats
Select one for your new Easter Ensemble

The Print Shop
40 N. Van Brunt Street
Englewood 3-0775

HACKENSACK

Willner's Corset and Glove Store

Expert consultation and fittings for every type of figure. Lingerie.
168 Main Street HACKENSACK
3 East Palisade Avenue ENGLEWOOD

IRVINGTON

Austin's
MILLINERY
Open Evenings Till 9 P. M.
1043 Springfield Ave. 219 Main St.
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Homestyle Laundry
105 Walnut Street, Montclair

OUR new invisible identification system eliminates unsightly ink marks and tags—Prevents Losses.
Ask for a home demonstration.
Telephone Montclair 2-0081
OVER HALF A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
- Convenient Branches for All Business Sections of Hudson County

We Bake All Kinds of Bread
CAKES, PIES, Etc.
ADAM BLUM BAKERY
The Home of Good Baking
625 NEWARK AVENUE, JERSEY CITY

NEW NORGE 1939 REFRIGERATORS
119.95 up
Easy Terms
Lawler Bros.
918 BROADWAY
BAYONNE, N. J.
Phone Bay. 3-0402

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
372-390 Mercer St., Jersey City
Tel. Bergen 3-2426

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATER

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD

SIRLYN'S
The Exclusive Men's and Boys' Store
Clothing Furnishings
Stetson Hats
Swank Art Jewelry for Men
163 Maplewood Avenue

MILLBURN

RCA VICTOR RECORD PLAYER
May Now Be Yours
Join the Victor Record Society
RADIO SALES CORP.

"See The Marks Bros."
Mill. 6-0115 Millburn, N. J.
Cht. 4-4949 Chatham, N. J.

Dave's Choice Meat Market
Meats—Poultry—Fish
Fruits—Vegetables—Groceries
Free Delivery
347 Millburn Avenue Mill. 6-2700

BROADLOOM
at Special Savings
Tone-on-Tone, Plain and Twist
RIMBACK STORAGE CO.

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE BEST LAUNDRY
GERTRUDE JOY CRAIG
14 Alvin Place, Upper Montclair
PHONE MO. 2-8013
Large enough to take care of all your laundry problems and small enough to give individual service.
ALL TABLE LINEN HAND IRONED
NO EXTRA CHARGE

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Let us
"Blue Print" Your Insurance
IT PROVES YOUR PROTECTION
HughesAgency
300 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-5000

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

For QUALITY *and* SERVICE *Shop at*
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Phones: Montclair 2-3210 and 2-3211

Gifts Books
Greeting Cards
BURNER'S
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

H. E. SCHANZ CO.
"Everything for Lawn and Garden"
—SPECIALIZING—
N. J. LAWN SEED and FERTILIZER MIXTURES
Highest Purity and Germination Guaranteed
340 Bloomfield Ave. Caldwell, N. J.
Phone Caldwell 6-1600—6-1601
WE DELIVER

NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

Henri Hairdresser
Specialists in Permanent Waving
882 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.
Telephones: MITCHELL 2-0781—0782

NEW BRUNSWICK

YOUNGS
60 years of selling quality merchandise

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily, except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JERSEY FISHERIES
Sea Food at Its Best
Phone Or 5-2100 for Free and Prompt Delivery
266 MAIN STREET ORANGE, N. J.

The Morris Shop
NEW SPRING SUITS AND TOP COATS
Ask about our New Budget Plan
296 Main Street Corner Day Street

"A Complete Shoe Repair Service"
RAFFERTY
SHOE REBUILDERS
301 Main St., Orange, N. J.
185 Market St., Paterson, N. J.
48 North St., Middletown, N. Y.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE
(Continued)

Eagle Printing Co.
Orange 3-6010
Engraving Advertising
300 MAIN ST. ● ORANGE, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

SOUTH ORANGE PAINTING SERVICE
Better Class Painting and Decorating
JOHN SIDEY, Proprietor
329 Academy St. SO 2-8656

LORETTE BEAUTY SHOP
Rilling Kooler Wave
The Perfect Permanent
No chemical heat, no wires, no discomfort
124 So. Orange Ave., SO. 2-9611

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
5 lb. cloth bags Domino Granulated Sugar 25c
Large pkg. Dromedary Pitted Dates ..... 21c pkg.
Cocomalt
55 SO. ORANGE AVE. S. O. 2-4070

ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library
Easter Cards
Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
21 VOSE AVE. SO. 2-1656

BELLIN'S
A large assortment of Easter Gloves,
Hosiery and Bags in the newest colors.
61 So. Orange Ave. SO 2-3354

For the Quality Minded
PHONE S. O. 2-1620
S. FELDMAN & SONS
Dry Cleaning and Laundering
We clean Rugs, Furs, Upholstered Furniture, Fur Storage.
Office—27 Scotland Rd., So. Orange, N. J.

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The State Trust Company
Plainfield, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
"Bank by the Clock"
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

PRINCETON

PRINCETON DAIRY CO., Inc.
Quality Dairy Products
PRINCETON, N. J.
Tel. 675

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Sandy's Hat Store
"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
25 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-0782

Ridgefield Park Auto Co.
Ford
MERCURY LINCOLN-ZEPHYR
Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-3760

RIDGEWOOD

SCIENTIFIC FITTING

Walk-Overs and Edwards Junior Shoes
JACOBUS BOOT SHOP
44 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

BERGER'S BAKERY
For Better Baking
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone R 6-0864
Delivery Service
Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth FLORIST 63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

88 CHESTNUT STREET—RIDGEWOOD
Jenny Banta
Town and Country Clothes
88 CHESTNUT STREET—RIDGEWOOD

RUTHERFORD

THE EASTER PARADE
SPRING and SUMMER DRESSES
SPORT SUITS—JACKETS
(Alterations free)
DOROTHY DRESSES
25 Park Avenue Ru. 2-6346

NEW JERSEY

SUMMIT

We are featuring
A New Hosiery
Especially made for us
SPURGEONIZED
Sheer silk, crepe twist for double wear
Only $1.00 a pair
B. H. FRUMKIN, INC.
Sum. 6-2229-J 408 Springfield Ave.

ARTHUR MANSER
Hardware and Housewares
Fertilizers
Garden Tools
B. P. S. Paints
Sum. 6-1121 431 Springfield Ave.

CENTRAL MARKET
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Meats and Sea Food
FREE DELIVERY
Summit 6-1116-7-8 566 Springfield Ave. SUMMIT

Joseph O. Chrystal
INC.
Heating Engineers
OIL HEATING, FUEL OIL
AIR CONDITIONING
PLUMBING, METAL WORK
WATER SOFTENERS
Sum. 6-2808 387 Springfield Ave.

Canoe Brook Farms
Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone Sum. 6-3574

B. L. SCHLOSSER
CLEANER
FURS
Cleaned Glazed Repaired Remodelled
37 Union Pl. Sum. 6-2122-23

G. I. McNEIL
March Slip-Cover Special
Sunfast and Preshrunk Materials
Sofa and Chair—$27.50
Custom Made Awnings
55 Union Pl. Sum. 6-4068

Frock & Bonnet Shop
Complete Line of
Spring Coats, Dresses, Hats
We endeavor to fit all sizes
439 Springfield Avenue

THE ROSE SHOP
40 Beechwood Road
Summit's Distinctive Flower Shop
Telephone Summit 6-0209

TEANECK

MEYER'S SERVICE STATION
480 Cedar Lane Teaneck 6-5430
Norge Dealers
Philco Radios and Service

UNION CITY

HENRICHS PHOTO STUDIO
Kodaks Films Photo Supplies
Artistic Picture Framing
Mail Orders Filled
Since 1908
615 BERGENLINE AVE.

WESTFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1893 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Alice Kind Shoppe
404 TREMONT AVENUE
Is Ready for the Easter Parade
DRESSES—All Prices
COATS, 16.75 upward
SUITS, 16.75 upward
MATRONS, MISSES AND JUNIORS
W. 2-0660

Ledig's Elm St. Service
138 Elm St., Westfield, N. J.
Esso
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Washing, Simonizing
PHONE WE. 2-1134

CORBY'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, INC.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
From Westfield Call WX-2200

Meet Me at
KLINGERS MARKET
70 Elm Street
Specials Each Week
Meats Poultry Groceries
Fruits Fresh Vegetables
Telephone 2-2640

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office
GOLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 3-2102

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

Annual Spring Flower Show
PALM SUNDAY
April 2, 1939—2 to 6 p. m.
You and your friends are cordially invited
DOERRER & SONS
Conservatories
167 ELM STREET, WESTFIELD

E. E. MILLS
Upholsterer
FURNITURE REPAIRED and REFINISHED
ANTIQUES RESTORED — SLIPCOVERS
CUSHIONS, WINDOW SEATS, PILLOWS
ESTIMATES FURNISHED
Time Payments Arranged if Desired.
545 NORTH AVENUE E. Westfield 2-2304

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

SAVE 15% to 35%
By ordering your custom made Slip Covers Now!
You may join our Budget Club at no extra cost.
Silk & Cotton Shop
"Yard goods for every occasion"
121 E. Broad St., Ph. Westfield 2-3648

Our reputation is your guarantee for finest quality dairy products and conscientious service.
For a complete dairy service in Westfield, Mountainside, Garwood, Cranford, Roselle, Roselle Park, Rahway, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, North Plainfield and Plainfield.
Phone SUNRISE DAIRY
Westfield 2-4400—all other towns WX-7890
(no toll charge)

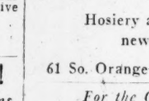
Phone WEstfield 2-0547
Schuster's Meat Market
118 ELM STREET

DIMITRY makes Easter Bonnets twice as fetching with SHORTER HAIR
Three inches of hair is all you need! Less even! Ask any fashion authority. Hundreds of smart heads have already turned to Dimitry or one of his carefully coached assistants for a flattering, easy-to-manage coiffure that banishes unruly, trailing strands with a few skillful snips.
NANCY JO'S BEAUTY SALON
425 Summit Ave. Tel. WE. 2-4031
Westfield, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"



-Steps of Fashion
-Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN

Allentown's Livest Store for Men and Boys
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St.
Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Appel JEWELER Established 1880
635 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

OVER 70 VARIETIES
Imported CHEESE *Domestic*
Visitors are welcome to look over our Merchandise.
FERENCE'S
CHEESE SHOPPE
71 WEST BROAD ST., BETHLEHEM, PA.

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
552 Main St. Telephone 500

The World's Finest Pianos
Steinway Kimball
Weaver Musette
Wurlitzer Sterling
Furniture — Elect. Refs. — Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

CHESTER

SINCLAIR-IZE—it's Spring!
For safe fret-free driving let us SINCLAIRIZE your car for the spring highways. Greasing our specialty. Washing and simonizing. Battery and tire service.
DIAL CHESTER 29684
ANDERSON & McFERREN
1423 Providence Ave., Chester, Pa.

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413 9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA
General Electric Refrigerators
in 1939 Models
Now in Stock

BOOK BINDING OF ALL KINDS
PEN RULED OFFICE AND FACTORY FORMS
GOLD AND SILVER STAMPINGS
Expert Radio Service
J. D. WILLIAMS
1806 West 12th Phone 31-424

HARRISBURG

Phone 2-4242 Curtains
FAME LAUNDRY
Rug Shampooing
- "Be Kind to Your Clothes"

CLEANERS TAILORS HATTERS FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

New Spring Slip Covers and Drapery Fabrics on Display
Call us for estimates
Place your order for AWNINGS EARLY
Hughes Drapery Shop
231 N. SECOND ST. Phone 3-6138

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG
(Continued)

HAROLD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
May we serve you?
NEW LOCATION
2nd and Walnut Streets
3407 Derry Street, Phone 5232

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

You Are Invited...
to discuss your Financial Problems with the Officers of this Bank at any time; we may be able to help you!
We offer complete banking service with Safety and Security.
THE KESWICK NATIONAL BANK
OF GLENSIDE
Member Federal Reserve and F. D. I. C.

KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1658

Cut Flowers
Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
Phone: Ogontz 3109
KESLERS
15 TENNIS AVENUE

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

Taylor's MILK
Raw and Pasteurized
300 Hillside Avenue Ogontz 286

Furniture
Rugs Bedding
Russell Smith Inc.
416 York Road Ogontz 4661

PHILADELPHIA

TRUTREDS

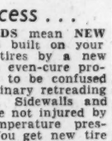
An Entirely New Tire Rebuilding Process . . .
TRUTREDS mean NEW TREADS built on your smooth tires by a new scientific even-cure process not to be confused with ordinary retreading methods. Sidewalls and beads are not injured by high temperature pressures. You get new tire mileage at practically HALF the new tire price. Fully guaranteed!
All sizes—from coupes to heavy duty trucks.
HARRIS & LEONARD
1424-34 Fairmount Avenue

Now is the time to select your Cards and Gifts for
EASTER
Lots of New Toys and Books for Children
Lucien Lelong, Charbert and Wembdon Perfume
The Pansy Shops 3627 N. Broad 3603 N. Broad

FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
2729 No. Front Street
Reg. 0844 Philadelphia East 9258

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

Florence Drape Shop
MILLINERY
Come see us in our enlarged quarters
18 W. Chelten Avenue
12th Floor



PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

See the new 1939 "cold wall"
FRIGIDAIRE
at
POMEROY'S
MANNING-ARMSTRONG
Foot-Craft Shoes
Foot-Saver Shoes
Reading Allentown

PENNSYLVANIA

READING
(Continued)

More People in Berks County EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

We are now taking orders for our own make Coconut Cream Eggs.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Streets Dial 6253

SCRANTON

SPRING FLOWERS in all their Radiant Beauty

Schultheis Florist
612 Linden Street
Phone 8246

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Scranton
Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

Stop at the Sign of the GOLD BOOT
140 Washington Ave.
Tel. 5263

Established in 1878
DAVIS CLEANERS and DYERS
Amelia Ave. and Race St.
CLEANING, DYEING, REPAIRING
Draperies, Rugs, Slip Covers Cleaned or Dyed
DIAL 8248

CECEIL CLARKE
ORIGINAL HATS
138 Adams Avenue

C.M.DARLING ART SHOP
SCRANTON LIFE BLDG
Fine China, Glass, Pictures and Picture Framing

SEWICKLEY

CAMPBELL'S
Haberdashery
429 Broad Street

Anderson Automobile Co.
"BUICK'S THE BEAUTY"
GOODYEAR TIRES ESSO
QUAKER STATE OILS
BROAD ST. TEL. SEWICKLEY 461

SWARTHMORE

Complete Fuel Service
WILSON
COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. Tel. SW. 600

Esso Get it here!
AEROTYPE
Esso
RUMSEY'S
Yale and Rutgers Aves. Phone 1390

UPPER DARBY

CREOLE—DONUT and WAFFLE SHOP
Light Lunches — Ice Cream
Home Made Candy and Delicatessen
55 Long Lane Upper Darby, Pa.

MABEL C. PAGETT
REPRESENTATIVE
Real Silk Hosiery Mills
FINE HOSIERY, LINGERIE
MEN'S HABERDASHERY
806 Walnut Place
Upper Darby Tel. Hilltop 3755-J

YORK

THE LINGERIE SHOP
Smart New Blouses and Sweaters for Your Spring Suit
11 South Beaver St.

EMILE HATS
- New Spring Styles
- For Matrons
- For Misses
- For Weddings
- Run-Gard Hosiery
- Remodeling at moderate prices

216 EAST MARKET STREET

REINEBERG'S
Vitality SHOES
For Spring are soft as ballet slippers, light as Spring air.
$6 $6.75 1. So. George St. York, Pa.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Quiet Grows the Din

With silenced road-drills, rubber-hooved milk horses, and a ban on all hooting except by owls after 11 p. m., London strides forward on tiptoe in the race for the title of Quietest City.

And now comes a new advance. Visitors to London who walk by

"Who goes there?"
"The sandman."
"Pass, friend."

night past the tall railings of Buckingham Palace will in future notice a difference, a curious absence of noise, as the sentries march to and fro with their rifles on their shoulders. And a still more curious absence of noise when the sentries reach the end of their beat and bring their rifles smartly to their sides, "at ease."

For Buckingham Palace guards have been ordered not to slap or "ground" rifles while on night duty, as an anti-noise move.

When "ordering arms" during guard changing, rifles will not be banged smartly down, but lowered to within two inches of the ground.

The pavement outside the Palace is already laid with special stone to mute the clatter of military boots.

* * *

Awful Moment

The subject of palaces reminds us of a story which we were told by C. E. of Sweden.

It seems that Stockholm's smartest restaurant a few years back was "The Crown Prince." So naturally when the then Minister of Foreign Affairs wanted to fix up a little private dinner for a few influential friends, he thought of this popular rendezvous.

"Get me 'The Crown Prince' on the phone," he ordered his secretary. In due course his telephone bell tinkled.

"Is that 'The Crown Prince'?" he asked.

"Yes," came the reply.

"This is the Foreign Minister."

"How do you do Your Excellency."

"I would like you to arrange a dinner for me tomorrow evening. It will be eight gentlemen, and I should like you to make your special hors-d'oeuvre, meat, fish, and dessert. I want it to be select," ordered the Foreign Minister.

"I am very sorry," the other end answered, "but I am afraid I cannot do it tomorrow night."

"Why not?"

"Because I have accepted an invitation and am going out to a dinner myself."

Which shows one of the dangers of a town where members of the Royal Family are listed as ordinary subscribers in the telephone directory.

To end the tale, let us say that when the confused Minister apologized, realizing he had been speaking to the Crown Prince himself and not to the restaurant, the heir to the throne, laughing, said, "Not at all. I am sorry I cannot oblige; but if you call up my namesake, the hotel, I am sure the management can help you. And I hope you and your friends will have a very pleasant evening!"

Wisdom

Those who travel in countries where juveniles are transported at half fare or even free, must at one time or another have experienced the difficulty encountered when a streetcar conductor and a parent have a difference of opinion on the exact age of a young passenger.

Italian tramways companies are more sensible, writes D. N. L. of Florence. They realize that it is the size and weight of the passenger which concerns them, not the age.

"Full fare for me and a half for my uncle!"

They concentrate on inches and not wholly on months or years.

When Carlino or Marietta strikes the eye of the ticket distributor as of a size no longer to be transported without fee, no heated arguments arise. For birthdays, to the Italian tram conductor, are of no account. Instead, at the entrance to each car is affixed, at the height of a meter (about 40 inches), a small brass bar. Children whose rights to free travel are in any doubt, are gently led to it; the eyes of all in the car are directed to that point; no words are wasted. If the top of the child's head does not reach the measure, he rides undisputedly free of charge. If he is taller than the meter mark, his elders meekly pay.

J. A. M.

A Verse for Today . . .

By him therefore let us offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually, that is, the fruit of our lips giving thanks to his name.

—HEBREWS 13:15

'The Lowing Herd Winds Slowly O'er the Lea'

Monitor Camera Club from J. R. Ansari, Multan Cantt, India

Indian Silhouette

In Lighter Vein

Subtle

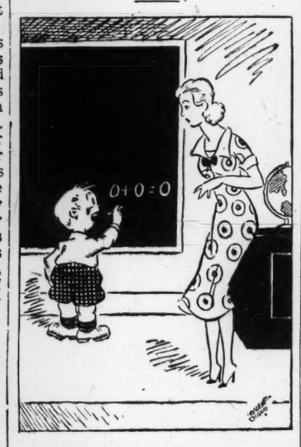
Manager: "Why do you want to see our menus for last week?"

Customer: "I want to get the recipe for this wonderful hash!"

Correct

The following ingenious answer by a youthful pupil is a pleasant change from the usual classroom "howlers" we hear of so frequently:

"An oyster is a fish that is constructed like a nut."—Edinburgh Dispatch.



"It's nothing, really—something I just dashed off!"

The Critic Observes

"The color which her playing lacks," said a pianist about a woman colleague, "she wears on her face."—Sam Franko, in "Chords and Discords" (Viking).

Definitions

Saxophone: An ill wind which nobody blows good.

Detour: The roughest distance between two points.

Middle Aged: A person ten years older than you are.

Etc.: Sign used to make others believe you know more than you do.

Perhaps He Should Carry a Violin

A celebrity wears his hair very long. One day his wife, who is a neat person, said to him in exasperation, "When are you going to get your hair cut?"

"Oh," he replied airily, "when I get time, my dear."

"In that case," she said, "they'll do it free."—People's Journal (Dundee).

Her Effort

In a certain missionary movement every participant was to contribute a dollar that she had earned herself by hard work. The night of the collection of the dollars came, and various and droll were the stories of earning the money. One woman, however, said that she had got the money from her husband.

"From your husband?" echoed the lady in charge. "There was no hard work about that."

The woman smiled faintly. "You don't know my husband," she said.

Daily Anecdote

The Right Way

Brother against brother, friend against friend—thus was waged the American War Between the States. But when the fighting was done, and peace came again, how was everyone to be reconciled? It was the noble conduct of such men as Grant and Lee which showed the way to those who had followed them into conflict.

When, at length, Fort Donelson had fallen to the forces of General Grant, its leader, General Simon Bolivar Buckner, went out to meet his conqueror. But Grant saw him when he was still afar off, and went out to meet him more than half way. To General Buckner this meant that his old schoolmate at West Point, though his military adversary, was still his personal friend.

The two men talked in friendly fashion for a while about old times and old friends; after which Grant drew Buckner aside where they could not be seen or heard, and said, "General, you have been confined here for some time; you couldn't have been so liberally supplied with money; you must be in need of some funds for personal expenses."

Grant took out his wallet, opened it, and extended it toward his erstwhile enemy. Buckner did not immediately reply, but turned his face away to hide his feelings. Then he took what money he needed.

After that, Grant had no truer friend or more ardent admirer than General Buckner.

Did You Ever Wonder

If Violin Strings Come From Cats?

Violin strings are of three common types; those of steel, those of silk, and those of catgut. Of the three, the catgut strings have long been considered the best in the matter of tone production.

It is curious to note, however, that catgut, used in strings for violins, harps, and other stringed instruments, in tennis rackets, bow strings, etc., does not, and never has (so far as is known), come from cats. Instead, these cords of unusual toughness and tenacity are usually made from the intestines of sheep.

In making the strings, the material is soaked in water, then scraped free of fat with a blunt instrument, after which the strips are steeped in an alkaline lye, stretched smooth to equalize, and cut into thin strands. The strands are twisted together by a ropemaker's wheel.

The number of strands in a string depends on the use to which it is to be put. The E string of the violin contains three or four strands; the A string, four strands; the D string, 6 to 9 strands. Still greater numbers of strands are used in making strings for larger instruments, such as the bass viols.

The finest violin strings were formerly imported from Italy. Today, however, England is believed to produce the best gut, while the Germans seem to be the most skilful makers of strings. Curiously, the best Italian strings are now made of English gut by German artisans.

Since cats have no part in the making of catgut, it is not obvious on the face of the matter how the strings came to bear that name. However, it is thought that it may be the result of a confusion of terms, dating back to the days of the "kit," a small violin formerly used by dancing masters. "Kit" being also a

diminutive form of "cat," it is not hard to see how a switch in terms from "kit gut" to "catgut" might have come about.—W. P. Keasbey.

No Resentment

Keep thyself to the first naked apprehensions of things as they present themselves to thee, and add not unto them. Is it reported that such a one speaketh ill of thee? Very well; that he speaketh ill of thee, so much is reported. But that thou art hurt thereby is not reported: that were the addition of opinion, which thou must exclude.—Marcus Aurelius.

Facts and Figures

THE AVERAGE VALUE OF ALL PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES IN THE U.S. IS ONLY $197
THE CRICKET'S SONG CAN BE HEARD FOR A MILE DESPITE THE FACT THE INSECT IS LESS THAN AN INCH LONG!
A WOMAN'S SILK STOCKING HAS CLOSE TO 25-MILES OF SILK WOVEN INTO IT!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Multiplying Good Deeds

(Centerville Iowegian)

Centerville, Iowa

A blind man at Mystic sits beside his radio and is deeply thankful to the ingenuity that brought this great boon to those whose days are sightless. Another aged couple thank their creator because someone was thoughtful enough to see that their store bills are paid and left the message with the merchant that they were to have whatever small needs they want without charge.

Those are only two instances we found this week by accident at Mystic. There are many others similar, the donor thoughtful enough even to install a radio and then see to it that the electricity bill will be met with no expense to the aged or blind listeners.

"We've known the man responsible for these acts of kindness and good samaritanism for some time. We did not dream that he invested much of his time and money in helping others. We did know that he had attained a wide success and that he is nationally and internationally known, his meteoric rise in a certain industry, being nothing less than phenomenal.

A relative of the man above went to Mrs. Earl Deahl, Appanoose County Old Age Pension supervisor, the other day and made an unusual request:

He asked Mrs. Deahl for the names of five old couples drawing old age pensions, who had not been on relief and who were of high character. Then he started the work of preparing five good homes, which he will offer to these five couples free of charge, and with each home goes a cow and chickens if they are wanted.

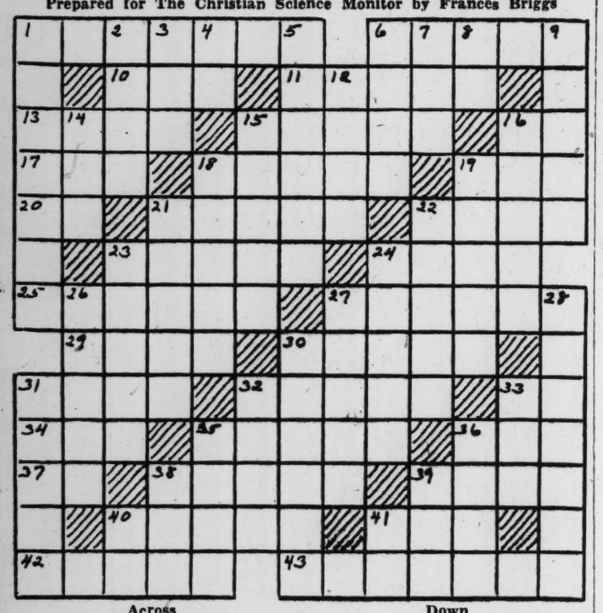
Thus five aged husbands and wives will be comfortably provided for throughout the rest of their lives. And that isn't so far from doing something about the Golden Rule either.

Daily Quotation

SEEK honor first, and Pleasure lies behind.—CHATTERTON.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What are diminutive domestic fowls?
6—Where was Columbus born?
10—Would you don, eat, or row a rutabaga?
11—What city is known as oil capital of the world?
13—What fabric is used for dresses or handkerchiefs?
15—What were entrances to many Biblical cities?
16—Barrel (abbr.).
17—What is gold monetary unit of Lithuania?
18—In Book of Esther, who was chief minister of Ahasuerus?
19—What is opposed to "weather"?
20—Debtor (abbr.).
21—What was an oread of mythology?
22—What is an edible seed mentioned in Bible?
23—What is right or left part of trunk of body (pl.)?
24—Would a paca have paws, fins, or a bill?
25—What river is sacred to Hindus?
27—Who is heroine of book of same name in Apocrypha?
29—Whose poem is "Annabel Lee"?
30—What do icemen use for carrying ice?
31—What is the spike in boot sole of whalers?
32—What do ballet dancers possess?
33—Tuesday (abbr.).
34—High in pitch.
35—What is an antonym of "stale"?
36—Who was an underworld deity of the Romans?
37—Symbol for germanium is what?
38—What is first name of a clerk in "David Copperfield"?
39—Money is coined where?
40—What is the leaf of a fern?
41—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
42—George Ade used what in his fables?
43—What term is used to indicate a Moslem who fought against the Crusaders?

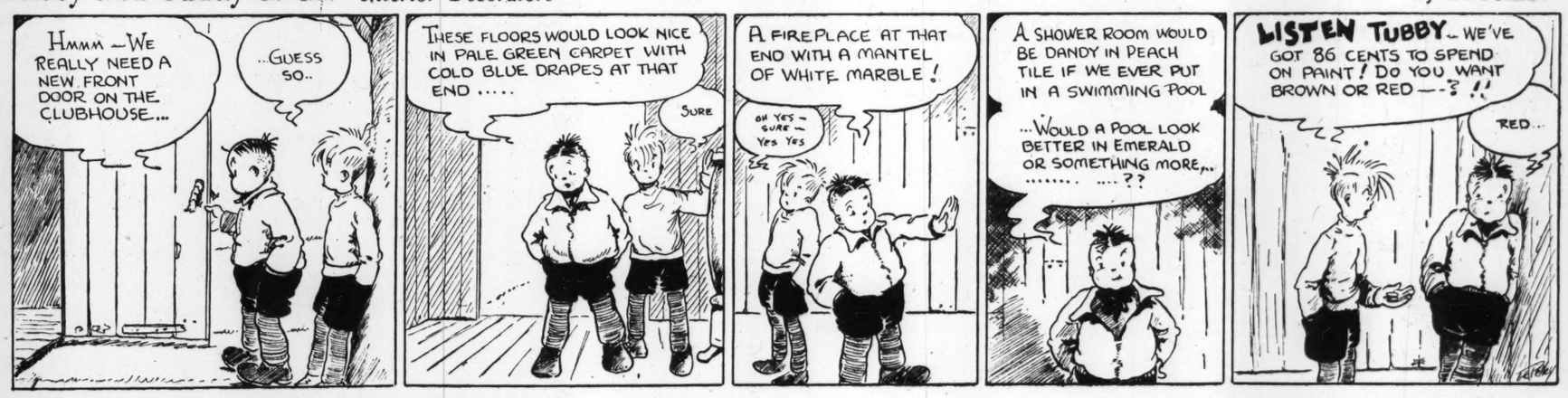
Down

1—What dog is noted for tenacity of its grip?
2—What is a small salamander?
3—Whittier's "barefoot boy" had cheeks of what?
4—Near.
5—What does a philatelist collect?
6—A secluded and narrow valley is what?
7—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
8—Queen Charlotte Islands are off coast of what continent (abbr.)?
9—Who wrote "The Green Hat"?
12—Zion National Park is in what State?
14—Body of the earth's atmosphere is what?
15—Tipcat is what (pl.)?
16—What would you call a four-footed animal?
18—What did Dr. Jekyll call his other self (poss.)?
19—Who wrote "Babbitt"?
21—What is a river of western Africa?
22—What does a policeman or fireman wear?
23—What is the nose of a hog called?
24—Who performs with Judy?
26—What is a fruit mentioned in Bible?
27—Who was son and successor of Ahaziah, king of Judah?
28—What is largest city in Texas?
30—What are the upper horizontal parts of steps?
31—Chilon was one of seven what?
32—What is a Cheshire cat supposed to do?
33—Cassiterite is chief source of what?
35—What animal croaks?
36—What is the body of an echinoderm?
38—What vessel was anciently used for holding lots to be drawn?
39—What flightless bird was once found in New Zealand?
40—What is fourth tone of scale?
41—What forms comparative degree of adjectives?

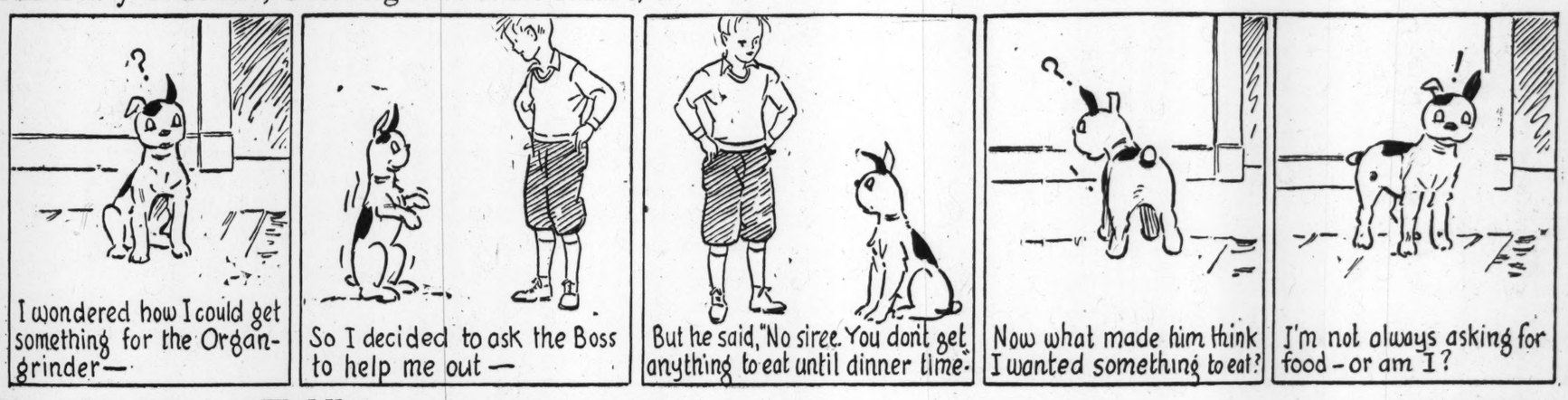
(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Interior Decorators*

By LE PELLEY


HMMM—WE REALLY NEED A NEW FRONT DOOR ON THE CLUBHOUSE...
..GUESS SO..
THESE FLOORS WOULD LOOK NICE IN PALE GREEN CARPET WITH COLD BLUE DRAPES AT THAT END .....
SURE
A FIREPLACE AT THAT END WITH A MANTEL OF WHITE MARBLE!
OH YES—SURE—YES YES
A SHOWER ROOM WOULD BE DANDY IN PEACH TILE IF WE EVER PUT IN A SWIMMING POOL
...WOULD A POOL LOOK BETTER IN EMERALD OR SOMETHING MORE,.. ....??
LISTEN TUBBY—WE'VE GOT 86 CENTS TO SPEND ON PAINT! DO YOU WANT BROWN OR RED—-? !!
RED..

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now That I Think of It*


I wondered how I could get something for the Organ-grinder—
So I decided to ask the Boss to help me out—
But he said, "No siree. You don't get anything to eat until dinner time."
Now what made him think I wanted something to eat?
I'm not always asking for food—or am I?

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Mysterious Miss Terry*

By THE HAGERS

THE CAPTAIN SHOUTED FROM THE RAIL, "WADDLES, THAT SHIP IS UNDER SAIL.
AND NO ONE AT THE HELM. THAT'S QUEER! THERE'S SOMETHING WRONG, SHIPMATE, I FEAR."
MISS TERRY
JANE
AND THEN I SAW, WITH SOME CONCERN, THE NAME ACROSS THE VESSEL'S STERN.
"MISS TERRY! CAPTAIN, DON'T YOU SEE 'MISS TERRY' MIGHT MEAN 'MYSTERY'!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Economy in Reverse

POLITICS is full of strange contradictions. Few are stranger than the quirk involved in the United States Senate's vote of Tuesday on amendment of the Administrative Reorganization bill. For months the anti-Administration group in the Senate has been known as the economy bloc. They have talked economy, thought economy and voted economy—until Tuesday. Then came the Wheeler amendment to the reorganization bill, and it seemed an opportunity to slap the President.

No matter that reorganization and chopping out of bureaus would mean savings of some millions of taxpayers' dollars. No matter that experience has shown the only practical way to get such reorganizations is through executive action. No matter that leaving such matters to Congress always results in logrolling and perpetuation of patronage. The anti-Administration, so-called "economy" Democrats went down the line for an amendment which would enable either house of Congress to invalidate a reorganization order by the President instead of requiring the concurrence of both houses.

Apart from the reconsideration which the Administration forces have obtained, there is apparently just one course through which the anti-Administration bloc can redeem its claim to be called the economy group. One house of Congress by itself has the power to block appropriation bills, just as they propose it should have the power to block reorganization orders. Behind the façade of economy talk in the House of Representatives, and perhaps in the Senate too, pressure groups are active to preserve or enlarge the expenditures for a number of government activities. Can and will the "economy bloc" hold its lines tightly enough to exert a veto on these demands?

Revamping the Railroads

RAILROADS in financial difficulties in the United States would have their own court of domestic relations for settlement of affairs between them and their security-holders if the railroad reorganization bill lately introduced by Senators Burton K. Wheeler and Harry S. Truman should become law. The assignment of these bankruptcies to a special court instead of to the various Federal district courts should make for greater uniformity in their handling, and possibly for greater speed and expertness.

There is solid realism in the portion of the proposed act which would have the new court approve only such reorganization plans as scale down the debt to within the indicated carrying power of the road. The revised capitalization must be such that the fixed charges will not exceed the ordinary earning power of the line.

This is all very good in the case of those numerous systems which are earning something but not enough to meet their present obligations. To them, reorganization would mean improved ability to buy supplies, modernize equipment, and in various ways contribute to prosperity. But it would not solve the problem of some others which have difficulty in earning even operating expenses, to say nothing of any return at all on investment. Full solution of the railroad problem must include a broad survey of what mileage should be abandoned and of relationships to other competitive forms of transportation.

The World Around

IT MAY be difficult for those who always have lived in temperate regions to imagine the appearance of night that is now descending upon the Antarctic, as a few short days of twilight precede full darkness, which will last for months, relieved only by the light of the moon and stars, at intervals when the sky is unclouded.

While in the far south, night is descending, in the Arctic daylight is approaching on wings of the morning. The arrival of the sun at the northern shore of Alaska is an event to celebrate. Inhabitants seek vantage points where they can watch the sun's red disk slowly emerge above the frozen horizon, flame brightly for a few moments, and again sink from sight.

Throughout the north temperate zone, the equinox is bringing signs of spring. The period of equal day and night is no novelty in the tropics where time is divided in this regular way the year round. Visitors from other parts miss twilight, for the "dawn comes up like thunder," as Kipling phrased it.

Summer is over and harvest is at hand in Australia and the Argentine. Migrant birds are moving. Their warblers have already flown northward; and wild geese will soon be winging their way to warmer climes near the southern tropics. In America honking of geese will soon be heard on moonlight nights as the gray feathered wedge takes its traditional way through the skies, on their way to open water in the north.

Yet all ears are tuned to catch the first songs of spring birds whether these come in April or September.

And Now, Memel

THAT Germany's absorption of Czecho-Slovakia was a prelude not to a period of calm in which the Third Reich would consolidate its gains but an overture to an accelerated drive against neighboring states is clearly indicated b. developments in Memel. This, and not the size of Memel or questions of national self-determination, is what makes German pressure on that small strip of territory significant.

The population of Memel, which borders East Prussia, is largely German. Naturally the rise of National Socialism in Germany has constituted a threat to Lithuania's hold on Memel. Local elections have reflected the preponderance of Germans among the population, and the skillful organization of these Germans under the National Socialist banner.

Charges and denials of a German ultimatum to Lithuania are reported from Kaunas and Berlin. Whether an ultimatum was sent by Germany to Lithuania seems relatively unimportant, however, in a situation which in itself amounted to an ultimatum. Though Lithuanian cession of Memel to Germany may be described as "by agreement," and as "peaceful change," it is in fact a concession to force.

This force probably would have been exerted first of all from within Memel, through disturbances among the German population under Nazi direction. The state of disorder thus produced could have become, as in Czecho-Slovakia, a reason for intervention by the German Government ostensibly for "the guarantee of quiet, order, and peace in this part of Central Europe."

The Lithuanians understood.

Municipal Mavericks

PUBLIC attention has been called again to the fact that Boston pays all the expenses of Suffolk County without assistance from the taxpayers of Chelsea, Winthrop and Revere, although those communities are in the County and benefit from its institutions and services. In fact, the County, entirely at Boston's expense, to cite one example, maintains a separate court in Chelsea at an annual outlay in excess of $40,000.

The obvious conclusion would be that taxpayers of Chelsea, Winthrop and Revere should be included in the Suffolk County assessment. However, study of the situation by City Council members, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau and others leads to the conclusion that these communities have more basis for amalgamation with either Middlesex or Essex Counties. Argument over this question has continued for 117 years. Having borne the expense this long, Boston is entitled to the relief that only a legislative decision can give.

Democracy and Decree in France

THOUGH the similarity between the regime of Dr. Bruening in pre-Nazi Germany and that of Premier Daladier in France today is striking, it does not follow that the French people have waved "Adieu" to democracy. Dr. Bruening's decrees are considered to have paved the way for the totalitarian state in Germany. Will Premier Daladier's fasten dictatorship on France? We surmise not.

Government by decree has been accepted by the French, as it might be by the British, or by Americans in perhaps a different degree, as a war measure. It becomes acceptable because it is a temporary abridgment of liberty where the alternative to temporary abridgment threatens to be permanent loss of freedom.

Dictatorial powers given to a government under such circumstances are "for duration" only. The determination of a people, which is expressed by such drastic sacrifice, to maintain its freedom against external encroachment, is a determination with which no government can well afford to temporize. The nation in such a situation has its mind not on clearing up economic difficulties at the price of some of its liberties, as seems to have been the intention in Germany, but on making all its liberties secure from the most immediate threat to them.

The very intensity in behalf of freedom which is thus engendered cannot be lightly disregarded when the emergency has passed. The United States' war effort in 1917 well illustrates this fact. The planning necessary for effective American participation in the World War involved assumption of powers by the Government and its agencies which were often of doubtful legal character. Yet the Americans did not permanently adopt dictatorship. Nor did Great Britain.

The attitude which brought totalitarianism in the wake of Dr. Bruening's decrees was clearly one which regarded democracy as unsuitable to German needs, which regarded it as a source of German weakness and an obstacle to German prosperity. In France, as in the United States and Great Britain, democracy is known to be a source of strength, a means as irreproachable as the ends it seeks, and a guarantee of national well-being. While this difference of attitude exists as between French and Germans, democracy will be safer under decree on one side of the Rhine than it was under a Parliament on the other.

Liquefaction of Europe

Book News of the Day

THE democracies have made insufficient use of democracy in the international field. That is Vera Micheles Dean's explanation of fifteen years—from the Munich of 1923, when "Mein Kampf" was being written, to the Munich of 1938, when it was charted on Europe's map in the "cheapest victory in modern history"—in her book, EUROPE IN RETREAT (New York: Knopf. $2). The author points out that in a democracy, the national state is preserved not merely by a strong police force but by timely economic and social adjustments. She shows how collective security failed of being either genuinely collective or really secure because it was used rigidly to maintain the status quo instead of making adjustments contemplated by Article 19 of the Covenant.

Among the spate of books on Munich this is one of the most useful and enlightened. The research director of the Foreign Policy Association knows too well the familiar face of nationalistic Imperialism to be thrown off by disguise of new ideologies. She has read enough history to perceive the effects of geography and national characteristics and ideals where some writers see only the shapings of economic determinism. Thus she can observe that the international revolt today is not unlike that 100 years ago against the Holy Alliance's effort to prevent the "resurgence of France and to suppress the revolt of the 'lower orders' and the subject nationalities against authoritarian rule."

* * *

She knows that the present world situation is not so simple as it seems to those who paint it in black and white, dictatorship and democracy, vice and virtue. Possibly her idea that fascism and communism are not only similar in method but have a common genesis in "a revolt of the dispossessed classes againt industrial capitalism and such remnants of feudalism as the aristocracy, the officer class, and a politically minded Church," is itself a bit too simple. But surely it would be well to recognize that the mass appeal of both isms rose out of the hope that they would realize promises which democracy had made and failed to keep.

As to Munich, Mrs. Dean does not like it, does not believe that war was the only alternative. She would not have tried to maintain the status quo, but believes that after Godesberg, France and Britain were in a position to make a general settlement with genuine guarantees for Czecho-Slovakia and the limits of German expansion defined. She recognizes the necessity for a more "fluid" Europe, but wants dams against general "liquidation."

* * *

However, this author thinks in terms not of heroes and villains, but of ideas and forces. Nor does lack of illusions throw her into despair. "Europe in Retreat" ends on a note of encouragement:

> The often revolting, but unfailingly absorbing details of day-to-day international politics cannot muffle the overtones of universal ideas concerning collaboration between men and nations which make themselves heard again and again throughout history. Dictatorships may stultify minds. They cannot destroy ideas. But if the ideas of democracy and international co-operation are to prevail, they must not be allowed to remain in blueprint. They must be woven, every day and every hour, no matter how small or vast the sphere of one's activities, into the web and woof of national existence.

D. M. R.

How Soon?

Lupe Acquires a Coral Necklace

"SEÑORA," exclaimed my little Mexican maid, "these laurel blooms remind me of my resolution."

"What is that?" I asked.

"I tell my family," answered Lupe, "that I have decide to be old maid and live happy ever afterward. But not to Ramon did I say thees, because all of suddens he might take another girl to dance if he knew I will never marry husband even if his pocket book burst with dinero."

"What decided you to be an old maid?" I questioned.

"Señora," she replied, "just when all are like purring of gato for quiet joy with Ramon lie on floor before mesquite wood fire while I paint my gourds, Edwardo Hernandez come up from Mexico to stay in uncle's feed store and my padre invite him out to drink the chocolate with cinnamon.

* * *

"Next day my madre say to my abuela, 'It be years before Ramon have an adobe house of hees own.' Then she say to me, 'Lupe, sometime you must keep house neat as pins in row for husband, so you must keep your gourd business out of living room where are best carpet with red roses, also you must learn to cook the frijoles so that supper with chili con carne y frijoles will taste like the shutting of eyes in delight, instead of like the scorch which every man can taste while yet not home from work.'

"I say that I am not in markets for husband like my seester who marry man with grand flourish of mustachio, but now have to stay at home with niño and deesh pan. My abuela then say that such talk is scandal in Matagordo Street.

"When they tell Edwardo that I expect to be old maid, he theenk to himself, 'Now I make her change her seelly mind and fall head over heels in the love.' So I say, 'They are make the joke, Edwardo, already I am engaged to man seex or seven feet tall with guitar and snap in hees eyes, and he have bought parrot for every window in house and a victrola besides.' My abuela look stern at me and say, 'It ees not ladylike to joke about husband. Geeve Señor Edwardo another piece of thees fine pecan dulce that you have make.'

* * *

"Then I decide to swap off thees Edwardo to Dolores, who crave Launcelot with or without mustachio, for the streeng of corals that she get from Mexico. So I geeve Dolores seegnal, and she come and gaze at Edwardo with doves in her eyes until he say where have she been all his life. Dolores nearly fall off chair in the gladness, but before her seelly tongue spoil everytheeng, I answer queeck, 'Dancing with Carlos Salcedo.' Dolores start to say that she have never heard of him (which are sign on store on Mexican Plaza), but I peench her and say, 'For the next dance on Plaza you should teach her the rumba and make thees Carlos jealous.' So, Señora, Edwardo falls in the love instead of me.

"Then comes fonny theeng. My madre say to my padre, 'If it ees not time for the laurel to bloom, nawtheeng is gained by unfolding its blossoms.' And he say, 'When the time is, the sun will breeng bloom naturalmente.' Then they pay no more attention to us except my abuela hide the dulce under her knitting.

"Now all is cozy again like purring gato and merry as marriage bell for me to stay old maid. Ramon breeng the wood and my madre geeve him hot tortilla from the stone when she bakes, and when I go to dance with him, I will have my new coral necklace while Dolores will have only Edwardo. But, Señora, it is very hard to keep resolution for be old maid when the laurel bloom. Is it not so?"

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

Caviar—and Civilians in Spain

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From the same issue of my daily newspaper I cull two items—their difference is fantastic—yet that is the sort of world we live in. One sighs for the banishing of that delicacy of the epicurean palate, caviar, because of suddenly acquired knowledge concerning its extraction from the sturgeon; the other tells of an effort to raise funds to feed and clothe and shelter the refugees of Spain.

The appeal for the fleeing civilians of Catalonia who are being herded, at the point of a disciplinary gun, into the camp grounds of southern France, to lie, half-starved and unprotected, without the ordinary facilities of life, comes from one of that heroic young group of Americans who have spent the past two years helping the Spanish Loyalists to help democracy.

If there is one group of my fellow-citizens in a democracy whom I feel inclined to envy at this moment, it is those who have the satisfaction of knowing that they stood by those who were in the right, even in the face of what must very soon have appeared to them overwhelming odds. But they have not lost.

"The end is not yet," said Miss Constance Kyle, a young American social worker who has spent two years helping wounded and fleeing civilians in Loyalist territory, "the Spanish people are too firmly devoted to the idea of liberty to tolerate Franco's form of domination."

In the years to come we shall look back on the magnificent resistance of those gallant Spaniards who sacrificed all for an ideal. It is already a shining thing in a world of "chaos and old night." Today we look, as Byron looked on the shores described in his "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," when he wrote:

"Nor yet, alas, the dreadful work is done;
Fresh legions pour adown the Pyrenees,
It deepens still, the work is scarce begun,
Nor mortal eye the distant end foresees.
Fall'n nations gaze on Spain; if freed, she frees
More than her fell Pizarros once enchain'd. . . ."

We know not what will follow, but those who have lost, fighting for human liberty, have gained the one thing worth having in the world today—the knowledge that they did what they could.

Brookline, Mass. A. C

The National Theater

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was interested to see in The Christian Science Monitor a reference to the National Theater which is to be built in London and from which in due course touring companies will go forth to produce throughout Great Britain the world's best drama.

It will interest your readers, I feel sure, to know that provision is being made in the theater for commemorative seats. Already certain places have decided to raise a sum of £100 each in order that a seat may bear the name of the place in what will be to the drama what the National Gallery in London is to art.

GEOFFREY WHITWORTH
London The National Theater

Piano Plates—Not for War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent issue carries a letter from Francis Sheehan of Newton, Mass., inquiring where he can sell nine heavy piano plates for scrap with assurance that they will not eventually be converted into shrapnel or other instruments of war.

Mr. Sheehan's worries are unfounded. Piano plates are cast iron, and cast iron scrap is not used in the making of steel, either at home or abroad, for either a peaceful or a warlike purpose.

He may sell his piano plates to any scrap dealer, with an easy mind, because from the metallurgical standpoint they can be reincarnated only as some other cast iron product such as a domestic heating boiler or radiator or soil pipe.

Chances are that these piano plates, on account of their peculiar analysis, will wind up ignominiously as sash weights.

EDWIN C. BARRINGER
Executive Secretary
Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel
New York

The Wide Horizon

Entries in a Log

By Mary Zirkle

THE little blue-backed notebook, bought at the dime store three years ago to hold simple accounts of the expenses of a motor trip from Pennsylvania to California, has become dignified by the name of The Car Log and has recorded not one summer's voyage but three. Its entries are in the barest outline, but as we glance back over the scrawled pages it is surprising what pictures they evoke; what details more vivid than anything kept in an elaborately attempted and even more elaborately neglected "literary notebook."

There is, on June 26, 1937, this entry: "Syracuse, Kansas, Gas $1.67." The attendant was the owner of the station; a squarely built man who waited on us with the hearty courtesy one takes for granted in the West and answered our questions about the country, which just then lay in desolate miles of wind-hummocked black dust.

Sure, he'd farmed wheat, five sections of it, and lost his land and all. But it wasn't really the drought that broke him, he explained; he could have weathered that. It was his last big crop that he borrowed money to harvest and that failed to pay for itself. People hungry in the cities, too. It didn't make sense.

"We can raise the wheat—not this year, but drought won't last forever. We can raise it, but that's a job in itself. There ought to be men in the country smart enough to see that it reaches the consumers. The farmer'll keep his end up, but he can't do everything."

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We agreed that something was wrong when wheat sold at twenty-eight cents a bushel and a twenty-two-ounce package of wheat cereal cost a quarter—and that hard to come by.

"And the grocer claims he loses money. You can't get anyone to admit that he makes any profit," the ex-farmer said, rueful but still able to grin at his predicament. "People have to have wheat, but everyone seems to go broke when we raise it. What happens?"

We could not tell him, but the entry in the book brings him back, standing with his still unanswered question beside the gas pumps. Still unanswered—although the wealth of Midas, the fame of Caesar, are paltry beside the reward that awaits the person who can solve that riddle.

On the next page is written: "June 30, Leadville, Colorado. Food, $1.05." Leadville, its approaches blackened with slag, its main street humming with activity, although a few years before it had been virtually a ghost town. The women shopping in the grocerteria were well turned out, their finger waves newly set and burnished, not a dowdy one among them. The men were booted, dressed for the mines, their faces bright with the alert, absorbed look of men who have work that they like and consider important. A cheerful place, and we paid top prices cheerfully for a handful of fruit and sandwich materials, and drove on for a picnic lunch.

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We ate this lunch on a green hillside, among pines and aspens, near a stone marker setting forth that this, the Tennessee Pass, was explored by Frémont and Kit Carson in 1845. On one side the Arkansas River begins its long journey to the Mississippi and so to the Gulf of Mexico; on the other the Eagle rushes away to join the Colorado, hence to the Gulf of California. A place for dreams, its past a page out of sheer romance—no one has yet succeeded in rationalizing the mountain man and explorer—its present and future unshadowed by any breath of ill-omen.

"Nampa, Idaho, Cabin $2.25." We thought a bit apologetically of those who had gone before us on this stretch of the old Oregon Trail when we saw what our money had bought: a double cabin with electricity, shower, kitchenette and garage on a flower-planted central court, with playground equipment for the children.

Across the road the town merged into the desert where the sagebrush grew—"head high," the pioneers wrote in their journals, and we stood beside a clump of it and verified this statement. Here had been built a large swimming pool where the townspeople splashed and laughed in the cooling dusk. Yet such a little while ago and this had been a wilderness peopled only by starveling bands of Snake Indians. It is barely more than a hundred years since the first wheel touched this soil.

Breakfast in Ogallala . . . gas and oil in Medicine Bow . . . ice cream cones in Prescott. . . . Prosaic entries, but with every one there is a picture in the memory, a detail in the hastily-sketched tapestry of Western America. Perhaps only The Car Log is adequate to that scene and—unless it be touched by the hand of a master—the literary notebook is better left at the bottom of the luggage trunk.

Mirror of World Opinion

America and the World Crisis

NOT until the world undergoes a patient and thorough reconstruction of its commercial policies will eventual catastrophe be averted, and not until the United States supplies intelligent leadership will the necessary reconstruction be undergone. In preparation for the crisis, America should stand firmly with world democracy; but in alleviation of the crisis, America should contribute to all the world the most conscientious and sagacious leadership of which it is capable in grappling with world problems. And it should do so for its own sake, if not for the sake of humanity.—Dale Miller in the *Texas Weekly*.